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17865	Swing Along	Pietro Deiro
17865	Success Medley	Alma Gluck
17865	Melody Rag	St. Elmo
17865	From the land of the sky blue	de Gorgona
17865	Les Fariboles	de Pachmann
17865	O solo mi	Frances Alda
17865	Nostalgia, op. 16 F Maj.	E. Caruso
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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st February till further notice the
following charges will be made in the
Company's Time Table—

SUNDAYS.
From 5 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. every quarter of an
hour instead of every ten minutes.

SUNDAYS 1st WEEK-DAYS.
From 6.30 P.M. to 7 P.M. every ten minutes
instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS 2nd WEEK-DAYS.
The 8.10 P.M. Car will be discontinued.

CANTON MEDICAL
CONFERENCE.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

[FROM OUR MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Thursday night.

The second day of the Joint Medical Conference in Canton opened under the Chairmanship of Dr. Wu Lien Teh at the Y.M.C.A. Fifty-eight foreign and seventy-four Chinese delegates (male and female) attended, including doctors from Manchuria, Peking, Shantung, Hunan, Yunnan, Hankow, Wuchang, Fokien, Nanking and Shanghai, as well as from various parts of Kwangtung Province.

Dr. Wu Lien Teh, as President of the National Medical Association, delivered his address on "Some Problems before the Medical Profession of China" (published in our issue of Saturday).

Dr. W. H. Venable (Kashang), President of the Medical Missionary Association, next gave his address on "Future Policy of Mission Doctors." He believed that the true Christian spirit in all their undertakings was necessary in addition to scientific aims. He had been 25 years in China and had found the Chinese ever responsive. The future of medical science in this great country was brighter than it had ever been, and he was certain that the next few years would show still greater results. (Cheers).

Dr. Davenport (Shanghai) proposed, and Dr. Todd (Canton) seconded, that a telegram of greeting be sent to the President in Peking. This was agreed to unanimously.

The proposal of Dr. E. H. Hume (Changsha) that a message of greeting be addressed to the Chinese Medical and Pharmaceutical Association for their co-operation was also carried unanimously.

Some papers on professional subjects were then announced. Dr. G. Durcan Whyte (Swatow), as Chairman of the Research Committee, submitted the results of the work of the last two years. Although something had been done towards finding out the normal physiological condition of the Chinese, he urged that these important investigations should be continued, for both the anatomical and physiological standards of the people in this country differed from those in the West. He need only mention the rarity of gall-stones in China, and perhaps, to the small quantity of cholesterol. His own department had been connected with height, weight and chest measurements. The most interesting features observed among Chinese were:—

(a.) The average man is 4½ inches shorter than in England.

(b.) Both boys and girls practically stop growing after 15 years of age.

(c.) The weight of the average male is 120 pounds, and this should affect considerably the dosage of medicines prescribed.

(d.) The weight over height index is about 28, i.e. less than the English standard.

(e.) The Chinese are not only shorter, but weigh less for the same height.

Dr. Garner (senior lady physician in Shanghai) read a report on pelvic measurements, based on 1,837 pelvic and 1,518 foetal measurements. The results were:—

(1) The Chinese pelvis is smaller in all diameters.

(2) The foetal measurements are smaller.

(3) There is often found slight disproportion between foetus and pelvis in cases of difficult labour.

(4) Cases of contracted pelvis are rare.

Dr. Hume (Changsha) reported on "The Circulation." He maintained that when taking blood pressure, the systolic, diastolic and pulse pressures should be observed separately. Of 200 Chinese students examined, the pulse rate was found to be 82 as compared with the usual 72. The systolic, diastolic and pulse pressures were respectively 125, 66.6 and 57.7 as compared with 115.6, 80, and 36 in Filipinos.

Dr. E. S. Tyan (Shanghai) reported on "Normal Blood," and said that few Chinese cases are normal because worms and eczema were often present. The principal features observed were a low colour index (0.7) and a high percentage of eosinophils (3 per cent). The Conference separated at 11 a.m. for separate business sessions.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Conference resumed its sittings at 2 o'clock after a hasty meal at the Y.M.C.A.

Dr. W. W. Peter (Secretary of the Joint Council on Public Health Education) submitted the Report, owing to the less of voice of the Chairman (Dr. Houghton). He recalled in vivid fashion the several meetings which had been held in all large cities of the country, and emphasised the interest shown by all classes, including the officials. Thousands of men and women turned out to hear lectures and see the exhibits. Usually five days were devoted to men, and one day to women. At the women's meetings, demonstrations on child hygiene and nursing were given by the lady doctors, and real babies were brought upon the stage. The last city visited was Peking, and there all the most powerful officials attended. President Li Yuan Heng was especially kind, sat for hours listening to him, and sent him a letter of encouragement, which he had had mounted for the audience to see. The work had expanded enormously since its inception. Dr. Peter illustrated his remarks with a series of lantern slides.

A most interesting paper was sent by Mr. Roger St. Greene, Resident Director of the Rockefeller Foundation in China, on "The Work of the Foundation." It was read by Dr. Hume. Mr. Greene outlined the work in various educational centres, including two medical schools in Peking and Shanghai, and the considerable financial support accorded to Tsingtau Medical College, Red Cross Hospital (Shanghai), Changsha and Canton, as well as the foundation of fellowships in medicine to Chinese and foreign doctors, nurses and pharmacists. He had no doubt that a medical secretary would soon be appointed to look after the medical work of the foundation.

The last paper was read by Dr. H. G. Earle, of Hongkong University, on Diabetes. He dealt with the two views prevailing regarding this disease, and the new method of treatment, based upon complete starvation for over one week if necessary. Very encouraging results have been observed. He emphasised that proteid food is as bad as carbohydrate food for such patients. The paper was discussed by Drs. Read, Gaston, Russell, Cadbury, Li Shu Fen, Smyly, Duncan Main, Heath, Duncan Whyte, Parsons and Wu Lien Teh. Dr. Earle then replied to various questions, and the afternoon session closed. From 4.30 to 5.30 a tea party was held at the Kwong Wa Medical College and Hospital, where over thirty Chinese ladies helped to entertain the guests and to conduct them round.

GOVERNOR'S BANQUET.

In the evening His Excellency the Governor and the Tschun (Lu Yung Ting) entertained all the leading foreign and Chinese delegates (men and women), numbering 180 persons, at a banquet on the Roof Garden of the Oriental Hotel. This roof garden was beautifully decorated with electric lights and flowers, and the whole scene looked a veritable paradise of brilliant colours. Governor Chu received all the guests, and was attended by his military guard. On the right and left of the host were the two Presidents of the Medical Associations, the other seats of honour being given to Drs. Main, Christie, Davenport, Earle, McWille, Todd, Cheng Ho, Bigler, Swan, Garner, Kwan Liang, and Mrs. Christie, Venable and Main.

The Governor proposed the health of the President of China and then that of the delegates, extolling their high and humane mission.

Drs. Venable and Wu Lien Teh responded.

Dr. Christie (Mukden) made a delightful speech in mandarin, and said that he had known the Governor for over 20 years and had always found him most progressive and democratic.

Dr. Chang Ho returned thanks to the Military Governor Luk, who, owing to indisposition, sent Colonel Pass to represent him.

Hearty cheers for the two Governors, accompanied by "For he's a jolly good fellow" terminated the evening's entertainment. The Military Band was in attendance the whole evening.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE V. A. D.

The total number of members now at work is 2,887, allocated as follows:—

At Home	In Military Hospital	2,019
Wards	For General Service	130
In Auxiliary Hospitals	86	
In Military Hospitals	570	
Under Joint Committee	82	
		2,887

TRADE OF HONGKONG.
HOLIDAY INFLUENCES.

The following prices have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPPIUM.

The stocks on January 25th were 385 chests of Patna, 143 of Benares, 216 of Malwa, and 30 Persian and Turkish. During the interval one chest of Patna opium, and 63 chests of Persian and Turkish were exported to Shanghai, etc. In unsorted Bengal opium the stocks on January 25th were 86 chests of Patna and 182 of Benares. No opium was boiled by Government monopoly.

EXPORTS.

The Feather market has been fair. There is a small business doing in Ginger, but no business passing in Galangal. Cassin Oil Star Aniseed Oil and Star Aniseed is a dull trade, and there is no change to report in Ground Nuts, Yunnan Tin, Saigon Cassia, Gall Nuts or Bristles.

IMPORTS.

The Cotton Yarn market has continued unsettled, and buyers have limited their purchases. In addition to the financial difficulty that still continues, business has also been interrupted by the Chinese New Year. The market closes weak in sympathy with the decline in the raw material, but against this must be put the heavier charges in laying down the Yarn in China. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$109/134, No. 12s at \$121/133, No. 16s at \$138/154, No. 20s at \$141/173. Arrivals 2,800 bales, Sales 2,000 bales, Shipment nil. Unsold stock 7,000 bales, Bargains 23,000 bales. There is nothing doing in Woollens owing to Chinese New Year holidays, and there is still no change to report in the Metal trade, business being at a standstill owing to the holidays. Yellow Metal trade is only nominal, and there is no change to report in Petroleum Products. The Sugar market is easier, at reduced rates.

FLOUR.

There is no change in general situation. Locally:—No business owing to Chinese New Year. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4; American Cut-off, \$3.40; American Straight, \$3.35; Shanghai Flour, \$3 and \$3.05.

TRADE OPENINGS.

HOW TO GET AT CHINA'S CONCEALED WEALTH.

Mr. Julian Arnold, United States Commercial Attaché at Peking, who has been travelling some time in America telling commercial bodies of American opportunities in China, talked recently to the members of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Cleveland (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Arnold told his hearers that one must regard the potentialities of the country and not its apparent conditions only. There is a vast amount of concealed wealth in China, he said, "and in any event, a great nation like this with three or four hundred million people just awakening to new needs and aspirations, presents possibilities far beyond anything one can easily imagine. The Standard Oil Co. is selling millions of dollars' worth of oil in China to a people who never knew the use of kerosene before. Chinese women and girls are using American sewing machines who never heard of such an article a few years ago. When you consider China's few thousand miles of railroads and the necessity for from one to two hundred thousand miles of railroads, one must not consider railroads alone, but all the equipment and engineering work that goes with the railroads. Capital and material must go together in search of trade, and what better investment for capital would you desire than a new railroad line, for instance, that can be constructed under the supervision of an American engineer and equipped with American machinery?"

NATURAL RESOURCES.

"This applies equally well to electrical development of all kinds. The Chinese are fond of electric lights and bright things, and have a high regard for American products. They associate 'made in America' with quality, and will pay more for an American-made hat than they will for a Chinese-made hat because they believe that it is better than any other. This country of theirs, with 4,000,000 square miles of territory, is as large as the United States, Mexico and Central America. There is all the diversity of climate and the diversity of natural products that you would have in a stretch of territory from northern Canada to the Canal Zone. Its people are industrious and temperate. In wealth of natural resources China has as rich deposits as the United States. China to-day imports coal, yet has probably wealthier coal deposits than has the United States. It is also rich in iron ore, antimony, lead, tin, zinc, copper, quicksilver, manganese, etc. China needs railways. She is rich in waterways, but there is a large section of her country which can only be made economically accessible by the construction of railways. She has 8,000 miles of railways but needs from 100,000 to 200,000 miles to give her facilities anything nearly approaching those of our country.

"China industrially is to-day where England was about 150 years ago. Her industries are of the household variety and of the crudest sort. Modern inventions and modern science are just being introduced to China. The people are essentially agricultural. They have been sending thousands of their students abroad each year to learn from the West what modern science has to teach, and these men are returning to China, filled with enthusiasm for the new industrialism for their country.

"China has the cheap industrial labour and the natural resources, but now she wants modern machinery to make these assets of greatest value. These mean not only markets for machinery, but markets also for all kinds of manufactured products."

FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.

Mr. Harry Archibald, of the Central China Post, has left Hankow for Home, where he will join the Army.

Captain Edward Rogers, Royal Engineers, who has died of wounds received in action, served for three years in Hongkong. Since the war he has been in Gallipoli, Egypt, and France. Captain Rogers was awarded the Military Cross for his bravery in preparing works under fire, and for fearless road work. He had nine brothers serving in the war, and of the ten he is the third to fall.

Mr. A. C. Holborow, of Shanghai, writes that he is now in France and expects shortly to be leaving for the firing line. He finished a course of training as an officer cadet on July 20th and has passed the War Office examination, being second in his battalion with 159 marks out of a possible 180. The top marks had 181. He received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion Gloucester Regiment, and is now attached to the 14th Battalion.

PASSENGERS TO INDO-CHINA.

SMALL-POX RESTRICTIONS.

The current issue of the Gazette contains the following notification:—

"By a recent order of the Governor-General of Indo-China, passengers proceeding from Hongkong, bound for Indo-China are not permitted to land unless they produce a certificate of vaccination duly certified by the Consul for France at Hongkong, dating less than a year after having submitted to re-vaccination against small-pox.

"The same order prohibits the importation into Indo-China of clothing, used bedding, second-hand furniture, light dress materials and drill cloth."

OFFICIAL NIGHT.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of February, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Feb. 1st	6.50 a.m.	6.24 p.m.
" 2nd	6.50	6.24 "
" 3rd	6.49	6.25 "
" 4th	6.49	6.25 "
" 5th	6.49	6.25 "
" 6th	6.48	6.26 "
" 7th	6.48	6.26 "
" 8th	6.47	6.27 "
" 9th	6.47	6.28 "
" 10th	6.46	6.28 "
" 11th	6.45	6.29 "
" 12th	6.45	6.29 "
" 13th	6.44	6.30 "
" 14th	6.43	6.31 "
" 15th	6.43	6.31 "
" 16th	6.43	6.31 "
" 17th	6.42	6.32 "
" 18th	6.42	6.32 "
" 19th	6.41	6.33 "
" 20th	6.40	6.34 "
" 21st	6.39	6.35 "
" 22nd	6.38	6.36 "
" 23rd	6.38	6.36 "
" 24th	6.37	6.36 "
" 25th	6.36	6.36 "
" 26th	6.36	6.36 "
" 27th	6.35	6.37 "
" 28th	6.34	6.38 "

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Wednesday, Jan. 31st.—Class III. (Inspector Grant).

Thursday, Feb. 1st.—Class I. (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, Feb. 2nd.—Class II. (Inspector Gordon).

Tuesday, Feb. 6th.—Class III. (Inspector Grant).

Thursday, Feb. 8th.—Class I. (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, Feb. 9th.—Class II. (Inspector Gordon).

Class I. includes all Troopers of the Mounted Police, and eight Constables from both Nos. 1 and 2 Sections.

Class II. includes 32 Constables from No. 3 Company.

Class III. includes 32 Constables from No. 3 Company.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION.

Monday, Jan. 29th.—No. 3 Company, Maxim Gunners, all Recruits.

Tuesday, Jan. 30th.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Ambulance Platoon, and Buglers and Drummers.

Wednesday, Jan. 31st.—All Recruits, Friday, Feb. 2nd.—No. 1 Company.

MUSKETRY COURSE, 1917, PART I.

The attention of all recruits and of all other members of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies who did not fire (or failed to pass) Part II. of last year's Course is drawn to Orders of Jan. 25th and 26th.

CORRESPONDENCE, REPORTS, ETC.

All Correspondence, reports, minutes, etc., must be written in ink, signed (not initialed), and dated.

(Sd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, 27th January, 1917.

SOENGEI RAMPAN RUBBER AND COCONUT PLANTATIONS CO., LTD.

The crops from this estate for the month of December were:—Rubber, 13,918 lbs.; Coconuts, 1,420 nuts. The total output of rubber for the Financial Year (1916) was 163,563 lbs.

THE CYCLIST'S ACTION.

In the Summary Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the hearing was resumed of the action for damages by John Carr, electrical engineer, of Leighton Hill Road, against the Ip On Wong Co. and the Li Wing Kwong junk owners. Plaintiff sued for payment of \$500, for damages sustained by him owing to the alleged negligence of the defendants in allowing a landing plank or gangway leading from a junk belonging to them to project over the sea-wall on to the Praya, as a result of which negligence he ran into the gangway in the dark when riding a bicycle, and sustained injury to his person, and damage to his bicycle.

Mr. Mattingley, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing) for the defendants.

Plaintiff was recalled at the request of Mr. Jenkin, who closely examined him as to his movements on the night of the accident. He admitted he was not at the Electric Station, where he is employed, till midnight, but left the station at 10.30. Subsequently he called for a friend at the Naval Yard, and, together, they went to the Alexandra Café, where they had refreshment. They afterwards visited a hotel. He only had one drink. He denied that he signed chits for over \$3. It was not the case that he had a discussion with Sergeant Floyd at the Police Station on drinking. What he said to the Sergeant was that the accident must have been caused by defendants' negligence, because he (the plaintiff) was sober. That was quite a proper thing to say in the circumstances.

Sergeant Floyd deposed that when plaintiff came into the station, he first asked to see a doctor, and subsequently said: "Am I drunk, or am I sober?" Witness told him there was no one accusing him of being drunk.

Questioned by the Court as to plaintiff's condition, witness said the plaintiff appeared to have had a drink. One could not say he was drunk or even under the influence of drink. He was a little flushed, but spoke all right and walked straight.

Mr. Mattingley intimated that, in view of the line taken by the defendants' counsel, his client felt that an aspersion had been made against him, and he wished for an opportunity to call evidence as to his condition and conduct, and courted enquiry into that point as far as possible.

Mr. Jenkin intimated that he was going to press that point strongly.

Mr. Mattingley replied that, in that case, he would arrange to have witnesses called who could speak on the point at issue.

After a police constable and a naval employee had been examined, the case was adjourned.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of Municipal Councilors for the year 1917 has closed with the prospect of an election on the 28th and 29th inst. to decide which nine of the eleven nominees shall occupy office. The full list of names is as follows, (says the *N.C. Daily News*), an asterisk denoting a member of the present Council:—

R. McE. Dalgleish.
E. I. Eysa.
Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura.
H. H. Girardet.
Count L. Jezierski.
J. Johnston.
W. L. Morrison.
E. C. Pearce.
E. C. Richards.
E. White.
A. S. P. White-Cooper.
Mr. H. G. Simms being the only nominee by registered landowners, has been elected Land Commissioner for 1917.

THE ONLY PEACE.

They come to us with dripping hands,
Blood stains the "olive branch" they bear,
Trampling across the ravished lands,
Where tortured peoples know despair.
They prate of peace with brutal grip,
Still hold the reins we swore to free;
The cracking of the slave's whip
Still mocks the plaint of liberty.

Deep down beneath the ocean waves
The pirates' murdered victims sleep;
By many a thousand British graves,
In spirit still our watch we keep,
And now the bully in his pride
Would bid the hand of vengeance stay,
Knowing the signs that well betide
The dawning of our brighter day.

By all our dear and splendid dead,
By all the blood and all the tears
That British hearts and eyes have shed
In our long agony of years,
There is no ending to the fight
Till, written by the final thrust,
The powers of darkness and of night
Are spurned and trampled in the dust.

TOUCHSTONE.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CLUB v. MILITARY.

The Club proved too good for the Military on the Club Ground on Saturday. Batting first, the Club compiled 180, thanks to a long stand by Pearce and Lt. Col. Morgan. Pearce was the chief scorer with a soundly played 85, which included fourteen fours. With the exception of Lieut. Wahl and Sergt. McGregor, the Military made a very poor show against the mixed Club bowling, and were only able to put up 84, of which total Wahl and McGregor were responsible for 63 runs. Scores:—

Club	Run out	85
T. E. Pearce	run out	85
B. M. Austin	b Coxon	5
G. E. Aubrey	b Scott	0
C. E. Aubrey	b Scott	12
H. H. Taylor	b Coxon	11
Lt. Col. Morgan	b Scott	39
M. M. Maas	c Coxon, b Scott	5
R. Kennedy	c Wahl, b Coxon	5
L. D. McNeill	not out	1
A. C. Davidson	b Scott	0
F. Sutton	c and b Coxon	0
Extras		17
Total		180

Bowling Analysis	O.	M.	R.	W.
Scott	8	1	19	4
Coxon	12.4	0	62	4
Smith	5	0	28	0
Wahl	1	0	17	0
McGregor	2	0	16	0
Storr	4	0	30	1
Bowled one maid				

Military	Run out	84
Sgt. McGregor	c Taylor, b Pearce	29
C.M.S. Wyatt	c and b Glaister	1
Cpl. Smith	c Kennedy, b Taylor	4
Bat. Dix	c Sutton, b Taylor	4
Cpl. Scott	b Wahl, b Glaister	3
Cpl. Pearce	b Glaister	1
Sgt. Coxon	b Pearce	7
Cpl. Page	run out	0
Lieut. Wahl	not out	34
Cpl. Godden	c Austin, b Morgan	4
Cpl. Storr	b Pearce	0
Extras		7
Total		84

Bowling Analysis	O.	M.	R.	W.
Taylor	9	0	23	9
Glaister	8	4	14	3
Maas	1	0	8	0
Morgan	5	0	28	1
Pearce	5	0	16	3

NAVY v. C.R.C.

The Navy and the Chinese Recreation Club met at Happy Valley on Saturday, the Navy winning an exciting but low-scoring game by a margin of five runs. The bowling of both sides was far too good for the batsmen. For the C.R.C., H. Ching took six wickets for 21 runs, and for the Navy Asst. Paymaster Wild came out with six wickets for 37 runs, bowling clean bowled. Scores:—

Navy	Run out	66
Condr. Gibson	b Un-Hew Fan	15
Asst. Payr. Wild	b Ching	17
Asst. Payr. Robinson	c Chan	10
B. Un		10
Mr. Carey	b Ching	0
Sub-Lt. Golland	c Ching	1
P. O. Newman	c and b Ching	1
Pte. Cooke	run out	3
Ldg. Seaman Kison	b Ching	3
Ldg. Stoker Edwards	c and b Ching	0
A. B. Hall	c Ng, b Un-Hew Fan	1
Wtr. Lister	not out	1
Extras		5
Total		66

Bowling Analysis	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Ching	9.5	2	33	6
Un-Hew Fan	9	1	30	3

C.R.C.	Run out	61
Wong Po Keung	b Gibson	17
Wai Lee Son	b Wild	2
Ng Sze Kwong	b Wild	25
H. Ching	b Gibson	1
Un-Hew Fan	b Gibson	0
Gee Lee	b Wild	1
Yew Man Tsun	b Wild	7
Ng Sze Yuen	b Wild	1
A. Kow	b Gibson	2
R. Chan	c Cooke, b Wild	0
J. Wong	not out	0
Extras		5
Total		61

Bowling Analysis	O.	M.	R.	W.
Asst. Payr. Wild	11	0	37	6
Condr. Gibson	10.2	3	19	4

KOWLOON v. CIVIL SERVICE.

These teams met at Kowloon on Saturday, when an interesting game ended in a draw, somewhat in favour of the Civil Service. Thanks to some good batting by Bird and Dawson the Civil Service put up 168 for five wickets. Kowloon, with the exception of Elson, played indifferently against the Civil Service bowling, and when time was reached they were forty-one runs in arrears and there were two wickets to fall. Scores:—

Civil Service	Run out	168
R. E. O. Bird	b Weasor	45
E. W. Dawson	c Fletcher	28
Robinson		12
R. G. Southerton	b Weasor	42
R. C. Wittell	not out	14
S. E. Alderman	st. Edwards	0
Fletcher		0
E. W. Hamilton	b Weasor	15
O. Tacchi	not out	12
Extras		11
Total (for five wickets)		168

Bowling Analysis	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. Severn	W. H. Edmunds			
F. L. Ling	did not bat			

Bowling Analysis	O.	M.	R.	W.
Birnie	7	0	10	0
Blackburn	4	0	19	0
Robinson	3	0	17	1
Weasor	12	0	67	3
Fletcher	6	0	24	1
Itawn	2	0	4	0

KOWLOON.

Club	Run out	127
J. H. Mead	c Wittell	21
Hamilton		0
W. T. Elson	c Hamilton	51
Southerton		0
A. O. Brown	b Wittell	1
L. J. Blackburn	c and b Wittell	3
J. P. Robinson	st. Tacchi	1
Bird		181
W. L. Weasor	c Hamilton	0
Southern		0
A. R. F. Raven	c Severn	0
Southern		0
A. A. Birnie	c Severn	0
J. C. Fletcher	not out	0
F. J. Edwards	not out	4
Extras		15
Total (for eight wickets)		127

Davidson did not bat.

Bowling Analysis	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	6	0	23	1
Bird	7	3	12	2
Wittell	9	1	35	2
Southerton	11	1	38	3

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, 1st DIVISION.

NAVY v. R.G.A.

This was the only first division match on Saturday, the Club being made to turn out a team owing to so many of their players being engaged in military duties.

The game opened in favour of the Gannets, and, in spite of the fact that they only had ten men—Tallford failing to turn out—remained in their favour nearly all the time. Small had hard lines with a "header" soon after the commencement, and Clutterbuck all put in a useful shot. At the other end, Carviel, although only a few yards off goal, shot high over the bar, thus losing a golden opportunity. Hutchingson put in a lovely centre, but it was not converted. Caple stopped a couple of the Navy forwards by some very quick foot work, and a rather weak kick-off by Dickenson enabled the sailors to force a corner. It was not utilised, however, and the soldiers brought the ball up again and could not be cleared away from the vicinity of their opponents' goal. Clutterbuck, Small and Leighton on all tried shots, the last-named player on one occasion hitting the bar with a stinging shot. After a very anxious time the Navy cleared their territory for a while, and Carviel missed a rather difficult chance. Half-time arrived with neither goal penetrated.

After the interval, the sailors started in a threatening manner, but offside against Hutchingson averted the danger. Edgeler put in a fine run after Caple had given him the ball, and, getting into a favourable position for a shot, did so well that Crocker had to throw himself full length to save the goal. The soldiers were having even more of the game in the first half than in the first, and but for a fine display of goal-keeping by Crocker, must have scored several times. Gorman put in a fine shot, but Crocker, warned this off, as he did also on by Leighton a few seconds later. From one of the rare Navy break-aways, Devine had to run out, and kick away a pass from Daniels, and shortly afterwards, Cleave put the ball into the net, but the whistle had blown for a foul. Youngman sent in a lovely shot which Crocker gathered nicely. The goal-keeper was immediately worried by Small and tried hard to dodge into position for a kick, but finally had to be content with throwing the ball away. Clutterbuck scored the only goal of the match, taking a nice pass from the left wing and, deftly turning it into the net. The R.A.'s defence was, as usual, very sound, Edgeler and Gorman, both doing particularly good work. Result:—R.G.A., 1; Navy, 0. Teams:—

Navy—Crocker; Palmer and Hopper; Dann, Hollamby and Biggs; Hutchingson, Collins, Cleave, Carviel and Daniels.
R.G.A.—Devine; Caple and Dickenson; Gorman, Edgeler and Hall; Youngman, Clutterbuck, Small and Leighton.
Referee, Mr. Davies.

HONGKONG LEAGUE 1st DIVISION.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	A.	P.
K.S.L.	5	4	1	0	8	2	8
R.S.	6	3	1	2	7	6	8
Hongkong F.C.	5	3	2	0	6	4	6
R.G.A.	6	2	2	2	3	4	6
Navy	6	0	6	0	1	9	0

2nd DIVISION.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS v. LUSITANO.

It must have been rather a shock to the Staff and Departments to draw with the Lusitano on Saturday. The Staff are in a position in the league where every point is of great value to them, and this draw will seriously prejudice their prospects. The Lusitano opened the scoring, Osmund managing to beat Pritchard. The Staff equalised after a time, Stephens heading the ball into the net from a corner from Davies. There was no further scoring before the interval. In the second half the Staff simply hung round the opposing goal and put in shots from all directions. It was marvellous how the goal escaped, but, escape it did, owing to a large measure to splendid defence by the custodian and the Lusitano forwards, although "at times" even the civilian forwards, despairing of ever getting away, were in their own goal-mouth lending the defence a hand to keep the invaders out. The game ended in a draw of one goal each. Referee, Mr. Banks.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC v. R.E. ARMY.

A large crowd, mainly composed of Chinese, witnessed this match on the Club Ground. By far the major portion of the play was around the Engineers' goal, although, in spite of this, Jones was seldom troubled with actual shots. The Sappers got away occasionally, and on one occasion Feakes put in a beautiful shot from the right wing, causing the custodian to concede a corner. A shortly shot from the left wing followed shortly afterwards, but to no purpose. The score against the soldiers would have been much heavier, had it not been for the bustling tactics of their backs, who put in a tremendous amount of hard work. The Chinese opened the account with a good goal, and shortly afterwards Jones only just prevented a second by throwing himself full length on the ground, and pushing the ball round the post. There was no more scoring before half-time.

A beautiful shot from well out on the right wing gave the Athletic their second goal. The Engineers were having more of the game in this half, and had their forwards bear a little quicker in making up their minds about shooting goals. A great sprint by the civilians' left wing, followed by a good centre, enabled their centre forward to register the third goal, and Feakes retaliated this time by scoring one for the R.E. There was no further scoring, the South China Athletic winning by three goals to one. Referee, Mr. Ball.

"A" COY. R.S.L. v. KOWLOON.

Kowloon got a severe trouncing by ten goals to six at the hands of "A" Company on the Military Ground. Hammett and Davies scored two each in the first half, and Wilson one. In the second stage, Wilson managed two more, and Davies, Perry and Hammett each added one. Referee, Mr. Jones.

HOCKEY.

VOLUNTEERS v. ENGINEERS.

The following will represent the Volunteer "B" team in their match with the Royal Engineers at Happy Valley to-day:—Hickling, Edmonds and Railton; Baiton, Martin and Wittell; Stalker, Schenepel, B. D. Evans, Southern and Rouse.

Bully-off, 4.45 p.m. Volunteers in white.

ARMY TENNIS.

W.O.s, N.C.O.s AND MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

There were no fewer than fifty-three entries in this competition. The following games have been played in the first round during the week-end:—Q.M.S. Robinson, R.A.M.C., beat S. Sgt. J. A.P.C., 6-2, 7-5. Sapper Horton, R.E., beat Q.M.S. Thompson, R.A.M.C., 6-0, 9-7. S.Q.M.S. Co., A.P.C., beat Sapper Jones, R.E., 6-4, 6-4. Pte. Broadhurst, K.S.L.I., beat Sergt. McGregor, R.E., 6-1, 7-5. Corp. Grimes, R.E., beat Corp. Woolman, R.A.M.C., 6-1, 5-7, 6-4.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The results of the sixth of the series of Club Championship Races for the Handicap, One Design, and Heyward Hays and Gael Classes are as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

Course	No.	3	Channel Rocks (P), Kowloon Rock (P), Mark Boat on starting line (P), Channel Rocks (P), and Kowloon Rock (P). Distance, 8 1/2 miles.
Yacht	Handicap	Finishing	Corrected
on course	time	time	time
Dione	Scratch	4 00 53	4 00 53
Holla	42	4 00 01	3 59 19
Jessica	42	4 05 20	4 04 48
Kathleen	6	4 08 51	4 02 51
Colleen	4	4 10 20	4 06 05
Musetta	42	4 53 54	4 11 24
Aileen	3	4 09 25	4 06 25

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course:—No. 37, Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Kowloon Rock (S), and Channel Rocks (S). Distance, 7 1/2 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing	Corrected
on course	time	time	time
Lyabell	Owes 38	5 01 10	5 01 48
Tubania	Scratch	D.N.S.	—
Owl	Scratch	D.N.S.	—
Thecla	Owes 38	5 00 30	5 01 08
Toinette	Rec. 38	D.N.S.	—
Dawn	Scratch	5 00 25	5 00 25
Lady Ursula	Scratch	D.N.S.	—

HEYWARD HAYS AND GAEL CLASS.

Course:—No. 37, Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Kowloon Rock (S), and Channel Rocks (S). Distance, 7 1/2 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing	Corrected
on course	time	time	time
Lyabell	Owes 38	5 01 10	5 01 48
Tubania	Scratch	D.N.S.	—
Owl	Scratch	D.N.S.	—
Thecla	Owes 38	5 00 30	5 01 08
Toinette	Rec. 38	D.N.S.	—
Dawn	Scratch	5 00 25	5 00 25
Lady Ursula	Scratch	D.N.S.	—

Position Points for race Points to date

Yacht	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Dione	3	33
(2) Dione	6	21
(3) Kathleen	5	21
(4) Jessica	4	19
(5) Colleen	3	27
(6) Aileen	2	8
(7) Musetta	1	3

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TENNIS RACKETS

INCLUDING

"GOLD-MEDAL," "STADIUM," THE "IZ,"

"LAMBERT-CHAMBERS," THE "DOHERTY,"

ETC.

TENNIS POSTS AND NETS.

TENNIS BALLS

FOR HARD AND GRASS COURTS.



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OUR COURT MARKERS

HAVE NO

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TO PERISH.

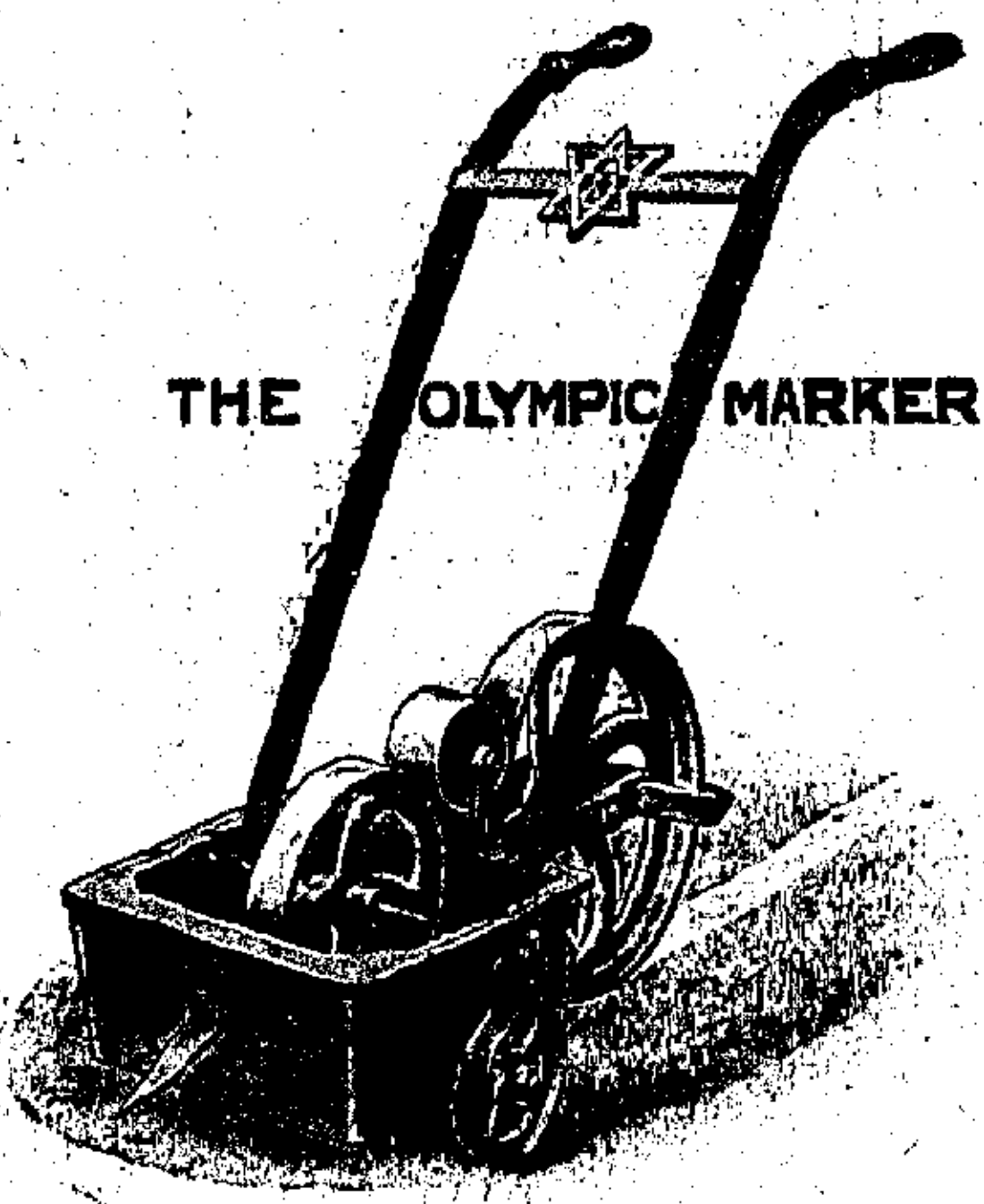
THEY PRODUCE

WELL DEFINED LINES.

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PRICES FROM \$13.50 EACH.

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ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3 Large Size

"First Quality,"

\$4.50 per tin

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per tin of 50

Duty Paid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
S.S. "PERIA MARU"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above mentioned vessel are hereby notified that owing to fire having occurred on board at Manila, before Cargo can be delivered, their signature to an Average Bond will be required and valuation statements must be furnished, also provision must be made for payment of General Average Deposit.
Cargo will be landed immediately into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godown and Consignees are further notified that delivery must be taken therefrom.
Damaged Cargo will be surveyed on 31st January, at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected, and storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo undelivered on 2nd March, at Noon.
No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Godown.
All Claims must be filed on or before 14th March, otherwise they will not be recognised.
T. DAIGO, Agent.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1917. 67

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 31st of January, at 12.30 P.M., in the CRYSTAL HALL.
All Subscribers are invited.
The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLTAK has kindly consented to take the Chair.
[231]

WANTED.

By a British Qualified Medical Man, an appointment as a SURGEON on Board a Steamer sailing for Singapore.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office, [229]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, B., abtainer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy res., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [105]

WEI-HAI-WEI

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THOROUGH EDUCATION combined with home life. Moderate terms. Resident Governess.
Head Mistress,
Mrs. BRUCE SHEPHERD. [220]

NOTICE.

MR. TSUI YEUNG SHAN (徐永山) has been appointed to act as our Firm's Comptroller in Hongkong, and will take up duties as such from the 1st of February, 1917.
ARDOUGH, ELLIOTT & Co.,
79 Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1917. 212

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the UNION TRADING COMPANY of No. 3 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, that on and after this date and until further notice Mr. S. M. CHURN and Mr. C. HONKAY are the only Managers of the Firm and no person except them has any authority to sign any instrument or document on behalf of the Firm.
The Public is requested to bring to the Firm's notice any instrument or document purporting to be made by the Firm whether before or after this date which is not signed by either the said S. M. CHURN or the said C. HONKAY.
THE UNION TRADING Co.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1917. [198]

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER in LIQUIDATION.
FIRST DIVIDEND OF 20%.

CREDITORS of the above Firm are hereby notified that a First Dividend of 20 per cent. on the amount of their Claims will be paid on application to the Undersigned on and after THURSDAY, the 1st of February, 1917.
W. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central, Liquidators. [170]

SECOND 54 PER CENT. RUSSIAN
INTERNAL SHORT TERMED
LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH THE SUBSCRIPTION
LISTS were CLOSED on the 28th December, the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, is prepared to accept orders for the above loan up to the 13th February, on the Subscription Terms, i.e., as previously advertised.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1917. [201]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February, to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1917. [227]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, TO-DAY (MONDAY), 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. 178

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, TO-DAY (MONDAY), 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. 179

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, TO-DAY (MONDAY), 29th January, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. 180

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, TO-DAY (MONDAY), 29th January, 1917, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. 181

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st January to the 13th February, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1917. [202]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st, to SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1917. [223]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1916.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 3rd February, both dates inclusive.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1917. [213]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 243, 244, 245 and 246, for Five Shares each, £25 paid up, Nos. 2601/2620, standing in the Register in the name of ARMBROSEY HARRISON, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the 15th day of April, 1917, new Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. 176

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 658, for Five Shares, Nos. 1578/1580, standing in the Register in the name of ARMBROSEY HARRISON, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the 15th day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [177]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED
ONE CERTIFICATE for 25 Shares Nos. 7409/7424 and ONE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares Nos. 51403/51407 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. TAMO LAM KOOK, late of 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [185]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 29th day of January, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of ONE LOT of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for no further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Description (Approximate).	Area in Acres.	Area in Sq. Feet.	Area in Sq. Yards.	Area in Sq. Meters.
72	Lot 72, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 72, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	72	72	72	72
73	Lot 73, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 73, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	73	73	73	73
74	Lot 74, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 74, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	74	74	74	74
75	Lot 75, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 75, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	75	75	75	75
76	Lot 76, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 76, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	76	76	76	76
77	Lot 77, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 77, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	77	77	77	77
78	Lot 78, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 78, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	78	78	78	78
79	Lot 79, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 79, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	79	79	79	79
80	Lot 80, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 80, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	80	80	80	80
81	Lot 81, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 81, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	81	81	81	81
82	Lot 82, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 82, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	82	82	82	82
83	Lot 83, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 83, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	83	83	83	83
84	Lot 84, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 84, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	84	84	84	84
85	Lot 85, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 85, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	85	85	85	85
86	Lot 86, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 86, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	86	86	86	86
87	Lot 87, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 87, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	87	87	87	87
88	Lot 88, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 88, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	88	88	88	88
89	Lot 89, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 89, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	89	89	89	89
90	Lot 90, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 90, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	90	90	90	90
91	Lot 91, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 91, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	91	91	91	91
92	Lot 92, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 92, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	92	92	92	92
93	Lot 93, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 93, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	93	93	93	93
94	Lot 94, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 94, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	94	94	94	94
95	Lot 95, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 95, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	95	95	95	95
96	Lot 96, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 96, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	96	96	96	96
97	Lot 97, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 97, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	97	97	97	97
98	Lot 98, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 98, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	98	98	98	98
99	Lot 99, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 99, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	99	99	99	99
100	Lot 100, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	Lot 100, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	100	100	100	100

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
AUCTIONEER.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong to be sold by Order of the Mortgagee by Public Auction on
TUESDAY,
the 6th day of February, 1917, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer,
at his Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of—

ALL that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 35 Together with the messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 6 and 7, Praya East and Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Queen's Road East, Victoria, aforesaid.

The said premises are held for the term of 99 years from the 9th day of July, 1844, created therein by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 14th day of July, 1838, and made between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and LEE YEE WA of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants and conditions therein reserved and contained.
Area 27,500 square feet or thereabouts.
Annual Crown Rent \$484.84.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

DENNIS & BOWLEY,
6, Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer, Duddell Street.
[194]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
OLD BROWN
BRANDY

E
QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN 'WOOD.'

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 614.

DEATH.
QUINN.—At Broadwood Road, Happy Valley, on 28th inst., MARION HARRIET QUINN, dearly beloved sister of J.W. G.W. C.H.W. C.T., F.H. and J.W. Kow. (Australian papers please copy.) [230]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 181, FINE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 29th JANUARY, 1917.

NAVAL NEWS.

THE daily record of outrages committed by German submarines upon defenceless merchant shipping of all nationalities has been varied during the past week by news of a more exhilarating nature. There has been a "certain liveliness" in the North Sea, as the Admiralty were wont to report in the earlier days of the war. Our light forces, while off the Dutch coast last Monday night, met a division of enemy destroyers, and, as the result of a short engagement, sank one and scattered the rest after inflicting heavy punishment upon them. During the same night there was a sharp encounter between the destroyers of both Fleets in the vicinity of Schanpen Bank. One of our vessels was torpedoed, and the destroyer which was responsible for this was, in turn, sent to the bottom. That is all the official account tells us, darkness preventing the observation of the full results of the action. From Dutch sources, however, it is reported that the *V69* was obliged to seek refuge in Ymuiden, badly crippled. The crew state that a flotilla of eleven vessels left a German port on Monday afternoon, and at three o'clock the next morning discovered the British *agham*. Fire was opened at long range, and the British marksmanship was most accurate. According to one cable, the crew declared that seven German ships were sunk; in another they are reported to have said that they did not know the fate of the other vessels, "but they must have suffered badly." The Germans, in an official wireless message, claim to have sunk one British destroyer and to have

observed another by aeroplane "in a sinking condition." While admitting that one of their torpedo-boats was rendered unseaworthy and had to run into Ymuiden, the enemy add: "All the other ships returned. There were slight losses." There is thus, not for the first time, a direct conflict of evidence between the two official reports. We can, however, accept our own as conclusive in regard to the British loss, and it errs—if it err at all—on the side of caution in describing the damage inflicted on the enemy, who are described by eye-witnesses as having been "surrounded and dazzled by the British searchlights." For the full details we shall probably have to wait. In the meantime we can rest content with the gratifying knowledge that our ever-vigilant Fleet was "in the right place at the right time, and out-maneuvred and routed the enemy in waters which the latter claim to control." Experts express the opinion that the experience will prove a salutary lesson and prevent, for some time, much use being made of Zebrugge, which has been the base of operations for many of Germany's channel raids. That the enemy were caught unawares is evident; indeed, the survivors of *V69* declare that "there must have been treachery, because every precaution had been taken to avoid an encounter." Is the hope of discounting the effects of this reverse Germany has had recourse to her favourite "tip-and-run" tactics by sending a ship—presumably a submarine—to shell the Suffolk coast under cover of darkness on Thursday for three minutes! The incident, though described in the usual grandiloquent terms with the idea of bolstering up the claim that the command of the North Sea is still in dispute, is not likely to impose upon anybody but the German people themselves.

It appears, however, from the statement of the American Ambassador in Berlin that the *Yarrowdale*, which was captured by the enemy, has succeeded in reaching Swindannde with 400 members of the crews of the ships which she has sunk. Presumably she followed a similar course to the *Moewe*, which got back to Germany after her raids on merchantman off the Canaries a year ago by sailing round Iceland and hugging territorial waters along the Scandinavian coast. We need not be surprised if these exploits are occasionally attempted with success, for experience with the *Emden* shows how difficult it is to round up even a cruiser on the high seas, and the task must be much more formidable in the case of a merchant ship, which can more easily disguise her true character and avoid suspicion. Consequently it was with great satisfaction that announcement was received in the Colony through the Havas Agency on Friday morning that the British cruiser *Glasgow* had destroyed a German pirate ship—presumably the interned vessel which the Admiralty reported recently as having escaped from a South American port-off Para, at the mouth of the Amazon. Unfortunately, however, this news still lacks confirmation. A Reuter's telegram on Saturday, from Pernambuco, on the north coast of Brazil, referred to the "captured *St. Theodore*." This appeared, at first sight, to support the previous message, but in reality it merely records the fact that a ship which had been captured was dispatched on a raiding expedition on December 28th, under the command of officers many of whom were decorated with Iron Crosses for their services on the *Reuter*. This presumably means that there are now two raiders at large instead of one.

The *Gazette* contains revised White Lists for China and Siam.

Bishop Pozzoni has returned from his pastoral mission in the interior.

The prize distribution at the French Convent will take place on the 31st inst., at 2.30 p.m.

The oldest foreign resident of Chungking, Miss Ramsay, of the China Inland Mission, has just passed away after a brief illness.

A proportion of the proceeds of the Concert to be held at the Helena May Institute at 9.15 p.m. on the 14th February will be given to the Blinded Soldiers and Sailors Fund.

The *Gazette* notified that, at the expiration of three months, the Hang On Marine and Fire Insurance and Godown Company, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register, and the Company dissolved.

A *Gazette* notification states that a trade mark belonging to Abraham and Gebruder Frowein, Elberfeld, Germany, expired on the 24th inst., and that "it will be removed from the Register of Trade Marks on the 24th day of February, 1917, unless the prescribed fee for renewal of registration is paid before that date."

Mr. Denman Fuller's last lecture on Musical Appreciation was well attended, and the collection amounted to \$70. The final lecture of the series will be given to-day at 5.30 p.m. at the Helena May Institute. As has been stated before, these lectures are open to all who are interested in music, and at the conclusion of each a collection is made for the Blind Soldiers and Sailors' Fund. The lecturer will to-day mention some further common faults of interpretation and will speak especially of how to make the most of simple pieces such as the average amateur usually plays. He will illustrate his remarks by playing pieces which have been sent to him during the week for that purpose. As these lectures have met with a great deal of support and interest, it is hoped that the attendance to-day will be such as to encourage an extension of them at some future date.

The annual report and balance-sheet of the Union Church, Hongkong, for the year 1916 shows that the debit balance which was incurred a few years ago has been considerably reduced. In addition to the ordinary receipts, which fully covered the general expenses of the Church, \$700 were contributed to outside objects, and further donations amounting to \$2,500 were received for the Organ Fund. The new organ, which has been on order for some time, is due to arrive shortly, and it is hoped that before the instrument is installed the amount required to pay for it will have been completely raised. The work of Sunday Schools, Guild, and Christian Endeavour Society has been ably carried on, and the Pastor has continued the services at the Peak Church throughout the year. The annual meeting of seafarers will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Church on Wednesday next at 9 p.m. for the purpose of electing Secretary, Treasurer and Committees.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A BANISHMENT.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment. It was stated that the man has been working in the Colony as a street coolie for about a year before his identity was discovered. Sentence of six months' imprisonment was passed.

A ZINC FUNNEL.

When a Chinese was charged with stealing a zinc funnel, Inspector Sim said that he believed the defendant was mentally deranged. The charge was withdrawn, and the defendant sent to the hospital for treatment.

ABANDONED BABY.

A Chinese woman was charged with abandoning her few days' old child, by leaving it in the street. Inspector O'Sullivan said the child had died since the mother's arrest. Death was due to inability to take nourishment, which seemed to have existed from birth. The woman was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

DISTRICT WATCHMEN IN THE DOCK.

The case was again remanded in which two Chinese district watchmen are charged, the first with stealing one silver dollar from No. 10, Moon Street, Wanchai, and the second with assaulting an inmate of the same house and obstructing a policeman in the performance of his duty, was again before Mr. Melhorne.

The death is announced of Dr. Henry Laning, who for about 40 years was house surgeon of St. Barnabas Hospital, Osaka. He was the founder of that institution.

THE WAR.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY:

BRITISH GREETING ON THE SOMME—"MANY UNHAPPY RETURNS."

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH AND FRENCH OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.

DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE'S RESOURCES: IMPORTANT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.]

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

A BRITISH GREETING IN THE SOMME AREA.

LONDON, January 27th.
Reuter's Correspondent at the Headquarters of the British Army in France states:—The British Army, as a birthday greeting to the Kaiser, thundered out at dawn a whirlwind bombardment, followed by a long line of troops soaring from the trenches. The enemy put up a poor fight and sustained heavy losses. We captured 250 prisoners. Our casualties were slight. Our gunners successfully kept down the enemy machine-guns. The spirit of the troops is indomitable in spite of the most severe frost.

"MANY UNHAPPY RETURNS."

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, in a message, dated 27th January, says:—"Many unhappy returns of the day to the Kaiser" was the slogan of the whole front. Our artillery expressed this in unmistakable terms in the whirlwind bombardment preceding the attack in the Somme area, and rolled down a shrill north-easterly like the throbbing of a myriad demon drums. The infantry crossed "No Man's Land" with deliberate precision, which has been a feature of recent operations.

INCREASED ACTIVITY EVERYWHERE.

Reuter's Correspondent, in a message dated 26th January, states:—The frost has been steadily intensifying, accompanied by bright sunshine. The result has been increased activity everywhere, the iron surface of the roads enabling us to transport heavy materials, whereas our guns were immovable in the mud the previous week. A tour of our field hospital reveals some few illnesses due to exposure. Our troops are abundantly fed, warmly clothed, and constantly exercised, and are in the fittest condition. The crop of raids in the past few days has inflicted heavy aggregate casualties on the Germans.

EFFECTIVE FRENCH EFFORTS.

LIEUT. GUYNEMER'S THIRTIETH AEROPLANE.

LONDON, January 27th.
A French communiqué states:—We destructively bombarded German works on a sector of Hill 304. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Lieut. Gynemer's thirtieth. Two of our aeroplanes bombed a railway station and military workshops at Ham, causing a fire and a big explosion.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, January 27th.
A wireless German official report states:—We broke down a further attack on our positions on Hill 304 and inflicted sanguinary losses.

FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY ARTILLERY FIRE.

LONDON, January 28th.
A French official report states:—There has been lively artillery firing on both sides of the Meuse. There is nothing to report elsewhere.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATIONS.

COMMANDING POSITION CAPTURED.

LONDON, January 28th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—A successful operation was carried out this morning in the neighbourhood of Le Transloy in which the whole of our objectives were gained. A commanding portion of the enemy's position was captured, and we took 350 prisoners. We drove back, with heavy enemy losses, vigorous counter-attacks. Our casualties were very slight.

We raided positions on the north-east of Neuville St. Vaast, took prisoners and destroyed dug-outs containing 50 Germans. We had no casualties.

Our patrols extend trenches and inflicted casualties north-east of Vermelles.

We bombarded positions in the neighbourhood of Serre, greatly damaging the defences, and north-east of Arras we dispersed working parties.

To the north of Hallu we caught the enemy infantry, inflicting many casualties.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.]
RUSSIANS LIBERATE GAS. GREAT GERMAN PANIC.

LONDON, January 27th.
A wireless Russian official report states:—After a heavy bombardment the Germans were beaten back on the east of Kalnem, with heavy losses. We liberated gas at Mitau, causing a great German panic.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, January 27th.
A wireless German official report says:—Russian re-inforcements were unable to recapture ground in the region eastwards of the Aa.

Raiding between the Chasnu and Putna Valleys we took 100 prisoners.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.]
THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY. "CUSTOMARY FLAMBOYANT LANGUAGE."

AMSTERDAM, January 28th.
The German Press dutifully contains editorials on the Kaiser's birthday, assuring him that Germany will follow him through thick and thin to the end of the war. They are unanimous in expressing the hope that this will be the Kaiser's last war birthday.

The Kaiser spent his birthday at the Eastern Headquarters in the company of the Kaiserin, the Austrian Emperor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, General Czernin, Dr. Zimmerman, and General Hindenburg. He celebrated the occasion by answering loyal addresses in customary flamboyant language, and pardoned many criminals.

The Emperor Charles toasting the Kaiser at luncheon, said the successes of the past year justified confidence in the issue of the conflict, for which their enemies were responsible by rejecting the peace offer. The Kaiser, in replying, said:—The Emperor Charles's presence is a new and sublime proof of the unity of the Austro-German armies and peoples. The refusal of our peace offer will recoil upon those who roughly rejected that sincere act of conciliation.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

"TIMES" COMMENTS ON REPORT.

LONDON, January 28th.
The Times, commenting on the Report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India says:—The Commission has obviously done its work with quite exceptional care and thoroughness. The fact that every member save one signed the Report testifies to Lord Islington's discreet moderation and influence. It will not be surprising if the report, at the outset, fails to please anybody concerned, but reflection and detailed examination will undoubtedly modify the first impression on both sides. If the report is destined, as we believe it to be, to bring greater contentment and wider experience, without endangering the main structure of Indian Administration, then we are willing to welcome it as a prudent measure of reform.

The Times states that the Report is marked by knowledge, judgment and restraint, and steers a middle course between the extreme aspirations of the Indians for a larger share in the Executive Administration and the desire of British Civil Servants, supported by the preponderating public sentiment of Great Britain, that the power and authority vested in them should not be dangerously curtailed. The rejection of the proposal for simultaneous examinations in India and England may cause heart-burning, but it is entirely sound. The Times fears that the reservation, in 40 Districts and Sessions, of the judicial posts for members of the Indian bar, may still further disintegrate British Civil Servants from electing to go to places already weak on the judicial side. It considers that the recommendation to lower the age limit of competitive examination a most desirable return to the custom prevailing during the greater part of last century.

Continuing, the Times expresses the opinion that the privilege of receiving an extra pension of £200 sterling yearly should be accorded to the Service members of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The present system of sending a man to the Council first and to govern a Province afterwards is wrong, and ought to be reversed. It is one of the causes of weakness. The Raj approves of the proposal to form separate branches of the Education Department for Administrative and Collegiate work, but disapproves of the suggestion that Indians should be trained for forest service at Dehradun, on the ground that it will be long before Dehradun can furnish an equivalent to European training in scientific forestry. The Times considers that the section dealing with private practice on the civil side of the Indian Medical Service unconvincing, and suggests that European private practitioners should be encouraged to settle in larger European communities, and not obstructed, as at present.

The Times approves of the scheme aiming eventually at recruiting certain scientific technical services almost exclusively in India, and says that when some of the "santer intellects" in India turn from politics and philosophy to science they may astonish the Western world.

The article concludes with a warning that the recommendations should not be judged in the expectation that they will make immediately for more efficient government in India. The British, owing to his upbringing, is inevitably a better administrator than the Indian, but one of our cardinal principles has always been to recognise and develop public opinion and a sense of responsibility in those races which are capable of such development. In the case of India more than any other dependency it is often the truest wisdom to pursue this purpose by practical experiment, even at a certain sacrifice of immediate efficiency.

DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE'S RESOURCES.

COMMITTEE FORMED.

LONDON, January 27th.
Reuter learns that an Empire Resources Development Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir Leander Starr Jameson, has been formed to promote the development by the State of the Empire's resources with a view to the payment of the War Debt. The Committee includes Lord Selborne, Earl Grey, Lord Islington, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Moreton Frewen, M.P., Mr. John Hodge, Labour Minister, Mr. Horace Plankett, Sir Arthur Lawley, Mr. Henry Wilson Fox, and Mr. Henry Birkenhead.

The Committee advocates: (1) Conservation, for the benefit of the Empire, of such natural resources as are or may come under the ownership or control of the Imperial Dominions or Indian Governments; (2) Development of selected resources of the Empire under conditions giving the State an adequate share of the proceeds; (3) subsequent appointment of a Board to carry out these objects.

It is understood that the scheme is largely based on suggestions made in articles in the Times, on September 28th and 29th, by Mr. Wilson Fox.

EAST INDIA HIDES TRADE.

THE GERMAN TAIN.

LONDON, January 28th.

The Times says that there seems to be a strong feeling among English houses that the German taint in the East India hides trade has not been completely eradicated. It is thought that the standard set by Lord Islington, in a speech in the House of Lords on the 18th inst., could be developed further, and they would like to see a statement that no person, firm or company connected directly or indirectly with any liquidated concern, should be permitted to enter or trade with British firms. Ample capital is prepared to enter the export trade immediately, but only if it will not be opposed by the connections of German and quasi-German houses.

ENEMY SMUGGLERS.

ARRESTED AT FINNISH BORDER.

STOCKHOLM, January 28th.

The authorities at Vittandi, on the Finnish frontier, have arrested four persons for attempting to smuggle explosives across the border, apparently for the purpose of blowing up Russian ammunition depots. The leader of the party is described as a German.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

FORCED TO SEEK PEACE.

HIS ALLIES THREATEN TO DESERT GERMANY.

An official of the Vatican who returned to Rome, from Vienna on December 7th, states that, according to reliable information received at the Nunciature at Vienna, the German offer of peace was not made spontaneously, but as the result of menacing popular pressure.

For a long time, he said, war-weariness has been rapidly increasing among both soldiers and civilians in the Central Empires, and complaints against the Governments of Berlin and Vienna for taking no definite steps in the direction of peace had been growing louder and louder. Depression and discontent were general and even dangerous. The Governments finally realised that it was necessary to do something, and the decision to offer peace was hastened by the new Austrian Emperor, who, it is asserted, threatened to conclude a separate peace in the event of Germany refusing to make a move. Strong pressure was also brought to bear on the German Emperor by Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, both the latter countries declaring their intention to seek a separate peace if Germany persisted in her belligerent attitude. (Central News.)

ATTEMPTED RAID AT YAUMATI.

H.K. VOLUNTEER RESERVES HAVE A FIELD DAY.

[BY OUR OWN WAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Yaumati narrowly escaped being raided by an armed force yesterday morning. As it was, several small villages in the vicinity were "sacked." In the small hours of the morning "information" was received that an armed force had landed at Shatin, and was marching south via the Shatin Pass, on Yaumati. At 10.30 a.m. the "Red" force had reached Chuk On village, and halted for a rest before advancing on Yaumati. The O.C. at once sent out patrols with orders to proceed as far as the old frontier line, and send back information regarding the approach of any enemy.

The story of the encounter, and the repulse of the raiders, makes exciting reading. The "Reds," under of Capt. Champkin "landed" safely on Shatin's shores, bent upon overpowering the defenders of Yaumati, who were commanded by Capt. Bruton. After leaving the Shatin base the "Reds" successfully scaled successive ridges, their pathway strewn with wrecked villages and the bodies of unfortunate villagers, while their knapsacks bulged with "loot." Their destructive progress towards Yaumati, however, was stayed, when within sight of the promised land, by a superior force. Shrink'ng from a threatened bayonet charge, they gradually retired towards their base, the fight apparently ending in a victory for the defenders.

The raiding party were not allowed to retire without losses, and the Saiyungpun division of the St. John Ambulance had a busy time. Early in the fray a weighty member of the invading band was bowled over with a "broken leg." The Saiyungpun boys bravely went out into the open, under "fire," painted the "injured" limb with real iodine, improvised a splint out of the fallen warrior's rifle, placed the casualty on a stretcher, and staggered off to the base hospital. He was not a very easy case, for, while being operated upon, he confused the operators with a variety of medical terms with a view to aiding them in arriving at a correct diagnosis. Another raider fell out with a "broken arm," a third was "shot through the ribs," and a fourth "smashed his knee-cap"—all the casualties being to order, including the early "death" of the Captain. "The knee-cap smash" was being carried gently away on the stretcher when a touch of realism was added, a rifle being accidentally dropped on to one of the patient's knees and causing real blood to flow freely for a time. The Saiyungpun division did commendable work, the manner in which they handled the various cases, and especially the "broken leg," being most praiseworthy.

The whole of the morning's operations, also, were very successful, the men seeming thoroughly to appreciate the importance of the various movements. There was some promiscuous firing at first, but after the N.C.O.s had regulated the fire discipline, every "bullet" had its billet. In addition to the infantry, there were motor-scouts out, and maxim guns, which, in the charge of Lieut. Thornhill, did great execution for the defence of Yaumati.

When the fighting was over, and the "casualties" had been released from their bandages, Lieut. Col. Alexander, the Inspecting officer, briefly addressed the men. He called attention to the fact that when Major Wakeman sounded the "cease fire" practically everyone else who had a whistle also blew loudly. The whistle nowadays was blown only on three occasions—to call attention, for the alarm, and for the rally. It was very difficult to adjudicate on such operations as they had had that day, because one could not estimate the "killed" on either side. It was impossible to say in whose favour the battle had gone, for everything depended on how many men had fallen. Lieut. Col. Alexander also referred humorously to a certain incident in the field. He suddenly came across a Non-Commissioned officer hiding behind a cactus bush, and asked him what he was doing there—why he was taking pot shot at the enemy from cover which might have been very good from the point of view of sight but did not afford very much protection against bullets. The man replied that he was "out scouting, looking for the enemy." He (Col. Alexander) then asked the man what he was doing there by himself, and received the reply:—"I told my party to come with me but they would not." "Of course," added Col. Alexander, "there will be a Court Martial in the morning, and all those men who refused to go will be shot." (Laughter.)

The umpires were Lieut. Col. Alexander, Major Wakeman, Capt. Carter, and Capt. Rundle.

THE NELSON TOUCH.

METEORIC RISE OF NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir David Beatty has crowded some dazzling exploits into a professional career which began only in 1884. This naval hero, the man who won the first sea fight of the war, off the Heligoland Bight, and then frustrated the coast raiding expedition in 1915 by sinking the *Blucher* and sending other enemy craft waddling back to their base like lame ducks, has some resemblance to Nelson. The hero of Trafalgar was a rear-admiral at 38. Beatty was a rear-admiral at 39. The same proportion is observed in their promotion to vice-admiral. Nelson was 43 when that promotion came; Beatty was 44 when he stepped to that rank. But the comparison is not confined to relative age and rank. Beatty is a dashing, charging, forward-driving sea fighter—and that is what Nelson always was. He knows no personal fear and just as over a hundred years ago our sailors were ready to die for the famous admiral on board the *Victory*, so would Beatty's boys willingly lay down their lives for their chief to-day. Although he comes of Irish stock, Beatty's first opportunity came in 1898. He was the second in command of the gunboat *Stirling*, in Lord Kitchener's Nile Expedition, in which he and the *Madists* along the banks, approaching the Derwiah batteries at Asua, Beatty was fighting his little boat when Commander Colville was wounded. Beatty then took command, and jammed his little right on to the batteries, went at them, dismounted them, and then proceeded towards Dengola. There he commanded alone, and, dismounting the guns, cleared the way for the transports, and continued to hammer at the enemy. For that service he was mentioned in despatches and received the D.S.O. Beatty has never stopped since then.

He was again mentioned in despatches for his work with the gunboats on the Nile during the 1898 operations in the Soudan, including the battles of Adaba and Khartoum, and at the close of the campaign he was promoted to commander. Five years later he found him commander of the *Barfleur* when the Boxer troubles broke out, and on June 18th an engagement took place at Tientsin, in which a British naval company under his command did good service. For his conspicuous gallantry he was promoted to captain at the early age of 31. This promotion took him over the heads of 200 officers, and made him the youngest captain in the Royal Navy. It is interesting to note, too, that he had similarly passed 288 officers on the lieutenants' list when he was advanced to commander. When he became rear-admiral he was the youngest flag officer in the Navy, and younger than 80 per cent. of the officers then on the captains' list. His appointment to the command of the First Cruiser Squadron was notified on March 1st, 1913. When the great British Fleet swept up the North Sea to draw its cordon about the German naval base, the vice-admiral was at his post, and has remained there ever since. Such has been the distinction of his achievements that "the Beatty touch" is the happiest phrase used in the British Navy. Only a young man could stand the incessant strain of his work during the past 27 months. His temperament is proved by his statement in his letter to Sir Hedworth Meux after the encounter of May 31st, that the battle-cruiser fleet "has a very big kick in her." That it could kick hard was shown by the destruction of the German cruisers *Mains*, *Keln*, and *Ariadne*. He handled his ship with rare skill. He has been thus described:—"If the gods give him a chance before his command is up, and he has had time to shake up his terrible loath of battle-cruisers, he will fight until either he or his enemy is finished."

WAR NEWS.

"IN NINETEEN DAYS"

A BOLD PREDICTION.

Mr. Leopold Zimmermann, head of the Zimmermann Forshay banking house, and a personal representative in America of German Governmental financial institutions, predicts "peace in ninety days." So confident is Mr. Zimmermann on this that his firm has been offering German and Austrian exchange at present prices, payable in Berlin and Vienna. He bases his belief entirely on confidential advices from abroad.

In German quarters in New York weight is attached to Mr. Zimmermann's attitude, because his firm has very frequently had access to avenues of information from the Central Powers not open to others.

CZECHS FOR BRITISH ARMY.

The London Czech Press Bureau issues the following statement:—"All men of Czech nationality, between the ages of 18 and 41, who are not working on munitions or other work of British or Czech national importance, should join as soon as possible the British Army. Particulars to be obtained at every recruiting office."

In a letter written to the Czech colony in London Professor Masaryk said:—"I think that in the present circumstances in England the majority of our countrymen would best help the Czech cause if they joined the British colours. Some of them who are working on munitions, or other work of British or Czech national importance, should remain at their present occupations. In this momentary true Czech must be against Austria."

Several thousands of Czech soldiers are fighting at present with the British army in France and with the Russian army in the Dobruja.

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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with criminal convictions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
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THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ATTACK ON THE
SUFFOLK COAST.SUGGESTED ACTIVITY OF A
SUBMARINE.

LONDON, January 27th.

The Times' naval expert, commenting upon the doubt as to the identity of the ship which bombarded the Suffolk coast, says that submarines have twice shelled the English coast and a reputation of the futile proceeding has evidently been made with the idea of keeping up the belief in Germany that the command of the North Sea is still in dispute.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
GERMAN PEOPLE.

GERMANY'S DARING RAID.

LONDON, January 27th.

A Berlin official message announcing the Suffolk raid says: "Our light forces penetrated the English coast waters south of Lowestoft in order to attack hostile guardships but, despite the search, they could not find the enemy, whereupon our torpedo boats fired upon the fortified place of Southwold. Further observations. Our forces returned safely without observing the enemy."

THE ATLANTIC RAIDER.

SAID TO BE GERMAN TRAINING
SHIP.

ROTTERDAM, January 27th.

The Berliner Tageblatt states that the Atlantic raider is the training ship Vineta.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RECENT NAVAL FIGHT

VSS STILL AT YMUIDEN.

AMSTERDAM, January 26th.

The Cologne Gazette says that the VSS is enjoying the right of asylum at Ymuiden, in accordance with the Dutch declaration of neutrality, whereby a Dutch vessel may remain in harbour until sea-worthy, provided that battle damage is not repaired.

THE "TIP AND RUN"

TACTICS.

THREE MINUTE ATTACK ON

SUFFOLK COAST.

LONDON, January 26th.

An official notification says that a small, unidentified German vessel approached the Suffolk coast last night and fired shells.

There were no casualties, and the damage was insignificant.

The German attack on the Suffolk coast was made between 11 and 12 o'clock. Shells were fired, and the visit lasted three minutes.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, January 26th.

The following steamers have been sunk.—The *Neptunia* (British) the *Salland* and the *Leta* (Dutch).

All members of the crew of the *Tremadour*, previously reported sunk, have been saved.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ACTIVITY ON WESTERN

FRONT.

PREPARING FOR THE BIG

OFFENSIVE.

PARIS, January 27th.

Referring to the growing activity on the Western front, Reuter's correspondent says that the enemy raids are mainly directed towards three points—Laasney, which is nearest Paris, Alace and Verdun. The raids on both sides will probably become more numerous and more vigorous during the next two months. The French stillness of the air and the high visibility has led to great aerial activity and to the resumption of systematic destructive bombardment.

GOOD WORK BY THE

BRITISH.

RAIDS AND SUCCESSFUL

BOMBING.

LONDON, January 27th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out raids to the east of Loos and to the north-east of Vermelles, taking prisoners. A number of dugouts were destroyed. The enemy had many casualties.

We bombarded the enemy's positions to the north of the Somme with good results. Our aeroplanes successfully bombed a number of places behind the lines. Five German machines were destroyed and five down damaged. One of our's is missing.

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACK.

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

LONDON, January 27th.

A French communiqué says that fresh reports show that the enemy's attack on the left of the Meuse yesterday was particularly violent. Several German regiments participated and there was hand to hand fighting at some points. The French counter-attacked this morning, and retook the region of Hill 304 and the greater portion of the plateau, from which the enemy had penetrated. There was a fairly lively artillery struggle on the right of the Meuse.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

SEVEN ENEMY AEROPLANES
BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, January 26th.

A French communiqué says: "The Germans last night attacked the left bank of the Meuse, from the east of Verdun, and in the morning they drove them back into their trenches. Only one enemy machine succeeded in penetrating the advanced trenches in the sector of Hill 304. The enemy sustained very heavy losses and left many bodies before our lines, especially at AVESNOTT wood."

Seven enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Lieutenant Guyonnet's twenty-eighth, and Lieutenant Hertz's twenty-ninth.

Our air squadrons heavily bombed several railway stations, bunkers and military establishments. A great fire was caused at the railway station of Brioules.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, January 26th.

A German wireless message says: "The Westphalian and Baden troops stormed trenches on Hill 304, taking a mile front, on the west bank of the Meuse, inflicting sanguinary losses and taking five hundred prisoners."

A French night counter-attack failed.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIAN SUCCESS.

ELEVEN HOURS DESPERATE
FIGHTING.

A wireless Rumanian official message says: "Despite snow we attacked and repulsed the enemy to the south of the valleys of Cashin and Bushitza after eleven hours desperate fighting."

GREECE APOLOGIES.

ATHENS, January 27th.

The Government have handed the *Entente* Diplomats a written apology for the events on December 1st and are taking steps to dissolve the *Reservists* League.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY FIGHTING IN

MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKS LOSE HEAVILY.

LONDON, January 27th.

An official message from Mesopotamia says that by determined assault, under cover of an intense bombardment, we seized and consolidated 1,100 yards of first line trenches on the right bank of the Tigris to the south-west of Kut-el-Amara, and also a considerable length of the second line. Our losses were slight.

The Turks to the west of the Hai river then commenced four furious counter-attacks. The first and third were broken up by artillery, infantry and machine gun fire. The second and fourth were momentarily successful.

We resumed the offensive and regained much of the ground from which we had been temporarily dislodged.

The Turkish losses during the day were extremely heavy. Seventy were taken prisoners; 550 corpses were buried in the looper to the east of Kut-el-Amara besides 500 buried by the enemy.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A NEW EPOCH FOR THE

EMPIRE.

A WORD OF WARNING TO MR.

LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, January 27th.

The *Morning Post*, commenting upon the interview granted by Mr. Lloyd George to the London correspondent of the Australian United Cable Service upon the subject of the forthcoming Imperial War Council, says it opens a new epoch for the Empire. The convention of the Dominions is nothing less than a formal admission to partnership. It is a precedent which cannot be revoked.

"Mr. Lloyd George has begun well," the paper continues "we hope he will not be tempted to hurry the work. The Dominions have their own national sentiment which, if developed and utilized, is a great Imperial asset, but if thwarted and curbed, might easily lead to disaster. Wise statesmanship would seek rather to federate on equal terms with modest machinery than risk a grandiose scheme of an imposing Imperial constitution."

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE

PRODUCTION.

LONDON, January 26th.

An official committee representative of agriculturalists has been appointed to advise the Board of Agriculture in connection with the problem of increasing the production of food. A special department of the Board will co-ordinate the work of the County committees and serve as a clearing-house for meeting the requests for labour, fertilizers, etc. The farmers are making increased efforts in relation to the harvest of 1917 and plans are being prepared for increased production in 1918.

SEVERE WINTER IN

GERMANY.

A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

ROTTERDAM, January 27th.

The cold in Germany is becoming a calamity. Navigation of the Rhine and other rivers has ceased, preventing the transport of munitions. Enormous quantities of game in the mountains have been frozen to death and there is an increasing scarcity of food.

GERMAN GENERAL

DISMISSED.

RESULT OF PROMISE NOT TO

DEPORT BELGIANS.

THE HAGUE, January 27th.

General Huene, Governor of Antwerp, has been dismissed for promising, in 1914, not to deport Belgian refugees. He has been replaced by General Zwehl, Governor of Maastricht.

GERMAN RAIDER UNDER

DANISH FLAG.

THE FATE OF THE "GERDA."

COPENHAGEN, January 27th.

The crew of the torpedoed Danish steamer *Gerda*, destined for the Maritime Court, that the *Gerda*, with a prize crew aboard, sank three steamers in two days in the Bay of Biscay under cover of the Danish flag. When the water came out the vessel put into the Bay of Finistere with a submarine. Sixty-two captured seamen were landed, the Germans, resolvers in hand, preventing them from taking their clothing and belongings. The *Gerda* was then looted, towed out and torpedoed.

NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR

IN LONDON.

PETERSBURG, January 27th.

The appointment of M. Sazonoff as Ambassador in London has been officially announced.

EARLIER CABLES.

PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

EXCHANGE OF SERIOUS CASES

URGED.

BERN, January 25th.

The delegates of the International Red Cross Committee have returned from a visit to a war prisoners' camp in Turkey, and they emphasize the necessity of an Anglo-Turkish agreement for the exchange of seriously wounded and invalid prisoners. They point out that the prisoners at Kut suffered severely from the siege and from long desert marches after surrender. The delay in the distribution of parcels was easily explainable by the difficulty of communications.

The Ottoman Red Crescent Society, which had most willingly assisted the delegates, suggested that officers should be allowed to receive two parcels a month and the men one, as a maximum.

SHIP-BUILDING IN GREAT

BRITAIN.

STANDARDISED CARGO

STEAMERS.

LONDON, January 25th.

In connection with the building of standardised cargo steamers not exceeding 10,000 tons, now proceeding at Chertsey, shipping circles urge the adoption of a policy of building one ton for each ton destroyed. They assert that there is a possibility of building two million tons a year, if urgently necessary, on condition that no great liners are built. It is noteworthy that a six-thousand-ton steamer was recently completed in three and a half months.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

LONDON, January 25th.

The Imperial Government has telegraphed to the Dominions Governments asking the earliest date at which their representatives can arrive in London to attend the Imperial War Cabinet.

At present it is most uncertain whether Mr. Hughes will be able to come. It is believed that Sir Robert Borden will be able to attend.

LABOUR PARTY RESOLUTIONS

NO THOUGHT OF PEACE AT

PRESENT.

LONDON, January 25th.

The Labour Party Conference at Manchester has passed a resolution by 1,687,000 to 302,000 against an immediate peace offer, another resolution by 1,493,000 to 698,000 against an international Socialist Congress simultaneously with the Peace Conference, and a further resolution by 1,036,000 to 484,000 in favour of a Conference of Allied Socialists.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT

EXPECTED.

LONDON, January 26th.

The news that the Emperor Charles and Count Cernin have gone to the German Headquarters for the Kaiser's birthday to-morrow, and the report that the Kaiser will then make an important statement, have led to various conjectures.

It is suggested that the enemy rulers may announce peace terms, or decide to pool all their resources for war purposes.

TEA FOR THE TROOPS.

A GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

LONDON, January 25th.

The Times says it is understood that, with a view to the continued large requirements for tea for the forces, a scheme is proposed whereby the Government will acquire the unused crops of certain Indian tea gardens. It is suggested that prices current before the war be paid, with a fair addition.

The scheme is somewhat criticised by the tea trade, on the ground that the companies whose balance of crops is so acquired will fare less well than those able to continue to secure the full market prices.

There is an opinion in certain quarters that a method might be devised whereby the effect of the lower prices payable to the Government could be spread over the whole trade.

GENERALS HONOURED.

LONDON, January 25th.

His Majesty the King has invested General Sir Percy Lake with the Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and Brigadier Francis Maxwell has been awarded a bar to his Distinguished Service Order.

THE WAR LOAN.

LONDON, January 25th.

It is estimated that the sum of two hundred millions sterling has been subscribed to the new British War Loan.

BANK DEPOSITS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, January 25th.

The deposits in the Bank of France last year were over two hundred millions sterling.

GIBRALTAR, SUEZ AND THE

DARDANELLES.

A SUGGESTION FROM GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, January 25th.

Writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Theodor Wolt says: "Neutralisation of the Dardanelles, under a general guarantee, would find many German supporters, who, of course, would desire that the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar should not be forgotten."

THE NEUTRALITY OF SPAIN.

MADRID, January 25th.

The Premier, Senor Romanones, in a speech, said that Spain was obliged to remain neutral at present, but, in view of his great prestige, King Alfonso would certainly have the glory of mediating when the opportunity arose.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 26th.

Messrs. Montagu's report on the silver market says that the cessation of sales from China and the paucity of supply from America has imparted considerable steadiness to the market. The entry of Indian Bazaar buyers to cover bear sales caused apprehension of a considerable rise in price, but competition eased off when 37-and-a-quarter was reached on January 22nd, which was a record since 1893.

A CHANGE OF COMMAND.

PARIS, January 26th.

General Gourko has been appointed to the command of the Russo-Rumanian front.

Russian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS ADVANCE AND

RETIRE.

LONDON, January 26th.

A Russian wireless official message says: "Between the Tird Swamp and the An River, we adopted the offensive and dislodged the enemy, taking some prisoners."

We withdrew under German pressure. We advanced 4 mile in the direction of Kalnein, but fell back before counter-attacks.

General Ivachkevitch led the first line, and, though wounded, remained at his post.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, January 26th.

A wireless German message says: "We occupied further positions on both sides of the An River and repulsed counter-attacks on the east bank. Five hundred prisoners were captured."

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUNDING UP THE GERMANS.

SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL SMUTH.

LONDON, January 26th.

An East African official message says that Lieutenant-General A. B. Hoskins succeeds General Smuth as Commander-in-Chief in East Africa.

North and south of the Lower Ruffi and in the delta, the Germans are falling back in the direction of Uto and Uto Lake.

Strong forces of the enemy are retiring to the south from Mibondo and Ruhudje River.

We invested and compelled to surrender an enemy detachment at Lukuyu. We took thirty-nine Germans and 250 Askari prisoners, besides capturing a field gun.

OUTGREW HER STRENGTH.

A fine, tall daughter, the pride of her parents, may have grown too fast. If, with her height, she is calm, even-tempered, rosy, with bright eyes and a springing footstep, you have nothing to fear for your girl. But this rapid growth is sometimes gained at the expense of her strength. Wayward temper, a constant hunger for sweets, headaches, and a pain in the back and side after a little healthy exertion mean that instead of entering womanhood smoothly and without disturbance, as she should, she is paying already the penalty of thin blood. Watch for moods. Look after she has climbed a hill, or run, upstairs, for breathlessness, a colour that comes and goes, and a heart that beats fast and painfully. These mean anaemia, and an anaemic girl will never think a healthy, blooming woman. She is bloodless. Let her have Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people—and see that they have the name Dr. Williams on the package. Soon a better appetite, bright eyes, calm temper and fresher colour in cheeks and eyes will tell you that she is making new blood; and then all will be well.

CROWN COLONY DEVELOPMENT.

THE DEPUTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

HONGKONG NOT REPRESENTED.

A deputation from the Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute and Societies in London, representing Crown Colonies and Colonies not possessing responsible government, was received by the Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, on November 3rd (as briefly announced in our cable columns at the time) for the purpose of urging upon His Majesty's Government the necessity for the appointment of a special Committee or Commission to inquire into the conditions of trade, the development of natural resources, and the improvement of labour supply, transportation, and intercommunication services of such Colonies, with a view to making the Empire more self-supporting.

Sir Owen Phillips, K.C.M.G., M.P., in introducing the deputation, said it had its origin in a series of resolutions passed by a meeting in British Guiana, which was one of the largest of the Crown Colonies, whose development—except for the coastal area—had been slower than that of some of the other Crown Colonies. The opening-up to trade and commerce of the vast natural resources of all these Colonies was calculated to be of immense benefit, not only to the British communities dwelling within their borders, but to the Mother Country as well, by supplying the raw materials for important industries here.

He proceeded: I will confine myself to mentioning that there is sufficient suitable land within the British Crown Colonies to produce practically all the sugar which, before the war, we purchased from enemy countries, whilst there is almost unlimited scope for the development of very many other tropical and semi-tropical products in these Colonies. The good work which the Dominions Royal Commission is doing in the investigation into the resources of the self-governing States of the Empire is recognised by everyone, and it is felt that an inquiry such as will be suggested for your consideration by the members of this deputation would be most helpful in promoting the welfare and interests of the Crown Colonies, by drawing attention to the resources of these distant parts of the Empire, which have suffered in the past through figuring so little in the public eye in comparison with the great self-governing Dominions.

TO MAKE THE EMPIRE NEVER SELF-SUPPORTING.

The deputation wishes to place before you the reasons which, in its opinion, make it very desirable, in Imperial interests, to institute an inquiry into the resources of the British Crown Colonies, with a view to suggesting such practical measures as may lead to their development on right lines, and to their freedom from dependence, for the future, upon foreign markets for the disposal of their produce. The deputation believes that, should you see your way to grant their request, the wish of the Government to make the Empire more self-supporting will be substantially furthered.

Mr. Ben H. Morgan (Chairman of the Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute) said: I have been deputed to make a short statement in the nature of a general survey of the general economic conditions prevailing in the Crown Colonies, not with a view to suggesting remedies, but showing the necessity for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, whose recommendations action might follow. The conditions are to-day, of course, abnormal, and I will confine my observations to those prevailing before 1914. It is no exaggeration to say that the trading interests of our Crown Colonies, excluding the West Indies, were largely dominated by German influence before the war. The unscrupulousness of these people, combined with great capacity for detail and organisation, made them successful traders in the Tropics. They had gained control of the insurance market, in a few years, I think, they might have passed us in shipping; their export trade grew enormously; and how they monopolised tropical products, minerals, and raw materials of industry is only too vividly being brought to our notice by the numerous public sales of German interests that are now being conducted. Our Crown Colonies were rapidly becoming feeders for German industries; we were depleting the natural wealth of our possessions, and Germany was exchanging shoddy manufactured goods and squareface gin for invaluable raw materials. She realised what this country apparently has never realised—that the more industrial development takes place in the countries lying in the temperate zones, the more valuable will become the exchange of commodities with tropical countries, the one offering raw materials and products in exchange for manufactured articles. I am not going to take up your time to any extent with figures, but I should like to show a few to show how German and Austrian trade has increased in the last twenty years.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

In 1893 enemy countries bought and sold in the West Indies to the extent of £202,000 (I will only give round figures), and this increased to £701,000 in 1913. The trades of these Colonies are as known, largely dominated by the United States. Enemy trade with Ceylon grew from £197,000 in 1893 to £2,081,000 in 1913; Straits Settlements, £277,000 in 1893 to £3,738,000 in 1913; West Africa Colonies, £550,000 in 1893 and £6,394,000 in 1913; East Africa, £76,000 in 1893 and £375,000 in 1913.

The enormous growth of foreign shipping to our Crown Colonies in the ten years prior to the war I will illustrate in a very few figures. In 1903 foreign shipping entering Ceylon totalled 3,204,717 tons, and increased in 1913 to 8,824,709 tons. This increase in carrying trade was principally to the Far East, and not Australia. In the East African and South African trades foreign countries increased their tonnage from 2,465,853 to 3,661,863 tons. In West Africa the increase is very striking—1,034,007 tons in 1903 to 3,031,881 tons in 1913. Foreign shipping with the West Indies grew from 3,384,505 to 6,853,460

tons, or nearly double in ten years. Excepting the West Indies, these figures mostly relate to German and Austrian progress.

I realise that these figures cannot be taken by themselves, as British shipping in the same trades showed quite striking increases, but the proportion of increase to the total shows an enormously bigger advantage by foreign countries than by ourselves, and, after all, it is proportional increase that we have to consider. In my opinion these figures by themselves show a real necessity for a strong Committee of Inquiry to discover what is wrong with British Imperial policy at the back of Crown Colony and British trade development. I venture the opinion that it is no use at this time talking about high freight rates, rebate systems, and such matters; we must go deeper, if we are going to find the real reason for the prodigious growth of foreign shipping (meaning principally German and Austrian shipping) to our Crown Colonies of recent years. If I in a word my view, Germany (for she is the principal factor) arrived at her shipping and industrial position. She did it by having behind her a national shipping and industrial policy as opposed to our purely trading policy. She aimed at industrial and shipping domination and was rapidly gaining it. Her subsidised ships would carry West African produce at rates and from ports and places that British ships would not or could not compete with. She built up industries at home that absorbed those products, and gradually, but surely, a paying proposition developed. What has been her position? Within my time we have never had an industrial policy, or indeed a co-ordinated Imperial policy of any kind. You will probably remember, sir, a Tariff Reform and Imperial Preference agitation at home and what came of it.

Mr. Bonar Law: I have heard of it.

TARIFF THAT PENALISES BRITISH TRADE.

Mr. Ben Morgan: In these forty-five Crown Colonies there are an equal number of tariffs all built up separately, with no guiding principle behind them, not favouring local or United Kingdom industry or even the British trade; indeed in some cases the tariffs actually penalise, or have in the past penalised, British trade. Here, in this question of Crown Colony tariffs, we have an instrument which, with an Imperial industrial policy at the back of it, would help us to develop these great and valuable territories in the interests of the people of the Empire. I venture to think that that great principle of preference must be generally adopted in these tariffs. The great factors of shipping and railway development should also be controlled by a similar policy. Apart from the main shipping routes, the shipping services with the Crown Colonies must be made to serve the purposes of Imperial industrial development, not be left merely to the exploitation of purely shipping interests. These Crown Colonies, like British Guiana, need railways to open up their vast territories, and the Empire needs the products of these territories for her industries. It cannot be expected that these railways could be quickly and properly developed by private enterprise alone on any basis of immediate profit; neither could the goods be collected from these small territories by ships depending in the first place on immediate returns. There must be a policy of Imperial development behind the shipping and railway services with and in the Crown Colonies. The establishment of any such policy will need to be preceded by an inquiry into the surrounding conditions and the many complex and diverse interests, and we think that this should be conducted by a strong Committee, which we respectfully urge you to appoint without delay.

THE CASE OF BRITISH MALAYA.

Sir Ernest Birch, K.C.M.G. (Straits Settlements): In the first place I wish to make it quite clear that I am not here either as a representative of the Straits Settlements or of the Federated Malay States. I was invited by the Committee who organised this deputation to come here to see you, and having been in the Civil Service in the Colony and in the Federated Malay States, I accepted the offer, because I venture to think I know something of the conditions which exist out there.

You know there is probably no place under the sun in which so many persons of so many nations and tribes congregate as in Singapore, and there are very few ports in the world which have a greater volume of carrying trade than Singapore. The preponderance of British colonialisation seems to be that we go into countries, build towns of great importance in trade and commerce, construct railways and roads throughout the country, erect fortifications and establish great docks and harbour works, and then the Government is content to sit down and see foreigners of every nationality come into the country and trade in it without restriction, with practically no taxation and with little or no control. And this privilege which is granted to them is known by the name of Free Trade! In Singapore, amongst a certain part of the population, especially the Press, Free Trade has become a fetish, and the worship of Free Trade is, of course, encouraged by all the aliens who live in the place. After this war we hope that you will use your influence with the Cabinet and the Government of the day to put a stop to this state of things. In a Colony of that importance, which ranks with Ceylon and Hongkong, on the direct route to the great Asiatic nations of India and China, it seems to me that some measures should be taken in the future to see that British trade is fostered in the place and that foreign trade remains in the place by permission. I myself, if it were possible, would go far as to advocate that all foreign firms should only trade under licence renewable annually. But I certainly think that it is of the greatest importance that no foreign shipping firms should be registered in the Colony, and that no foreign banking corporations should be allowed in the Colony.

If you know, as I know, having been resident there for many years, and having seen exactly what has taken place under our eyes—how the Dutch banks have been supported very largely by German money and how German shipping has come into the Colony and cut into our trade, you would realise that

the matter is serious. When I was a young man in Singapore there was an enormous jungle produce trade there. The jungle produce was collected from all the neighbouring islands, and there are a great many, as you know, extending to what are now the American colonies of the Philippines, and the Netherlands Indian colonies. That trade goes on, but it is not as it used to be. It is all collected in Java, and was shipped home by German firms. I would suggest that Crown Colonies are freely permitted to impose import and export duties on certain articles. I would instance how, as I dare say you know, the Americans came in and bought up a good deal of property in the Malay States in order to carry away all the tin ore to be treated there. A prohibitive export duty on tin ore was imposed, and it is smelted by British companies. I would also point out that when continual complaints of the drunkenness of the coolies on rubber plantations were made, and when we looked into it, it was found that there was no restriction on the licences and that German liquors were being sold, principally port wine, at 15 cents a bottle. A stop was put to that.

In conclusion I would ask you to remember that one of the most wonderful results of this war is that at the present moment, in all Asiatic ports all over the world, the subject of most frequent comment amongst the natives is that, whereas those ports used to be filled with ships flying the German flag, there has not been a German flag or a German ship seen for over two years. If you appreciate how many million people talk about this thing and what a vast place it occupies in their minds, I am sure the British Government will see to it that when this war is over these people shall realise that, even if the German flag is allowed to return, it is not going to be allowed to monopolise.

Mr. E. R. Dawson spoke on behalf of the West Indies in support of the proposal.

NEED OF PROPER CO-ORDINATION.

Sir Edward Ross (Mauritius): As an instance of a small unit of the Empire suffering from the want of a proper co-ordination of the whole, I would mention Mauritius. Owing to the Indian Government not allowing that Colony to recruit indentured labour from India there is not sufficient labour for their requirements, and in certain instances I am informed that land has gone out of cultivation. Not only is the production reduced, but India, unwittingly, has on at least one occasion penalised our sugar imported into Bombay by putting on a protective duty in favour of Java. Normally, Java sugar is worth some 1d. a cwt. more than Mauritius, but in one year, owing to our having marketed our sugar rather better than Java, the following year we were penalised by an increased duty. I mention these merely as instances or evidence in favour of appointing a Committee such as we suggested. If our tropical Colonies are to be thoroughly developed they must depend largely on the assistance of Indian labour, and I think in the past India has not altogether appreciated her position in relation to the Empire and to the different units, but has rather stood aloof, looking at Imperial questions from a too bureaucratic point of view. After the war trade and inter-colonial commerce is likely to assume even a greater importance than it has done in the past, and it is there that a central body which can show how each Colony can best fit in with its neighbour and the Empire at large should be of great value. In trade and communications, our Crown Colonies in relation to the rest of the Empire are not altogether unlike a jigsaw puzzle waiting to be fitted together. It is on these broad general grounds that we are asking for a Commission or a Committee, framed possibly on the lines of the self-governing Dominions Commission, in order to arrive at some policy which would tend to co-ordinate all the different units of the Empire.

Sir Stanley Bois (Ceylon): Owing to the geographical position of Ceylon, and the fact that its government has been administered by a succession of very able Governors, I need not detain you long in what I have to say on the subject. My presence here is mainly to affirm a general principle—that I should like to see more co-ordination between the interests and in the administration of the various Colonies of the British Empire. It will be within your memory that at the outbreak of the war one problem, taking one example alone out of the many, was how to dispose of our coconut produce. We then discovered that the bulk was going to the Continent, and that in England there were no presses existing for expressing the oil. That was a trade that has had to be entirely reorganised, and finds itself under quite different conditions since the war commenced. We have many communications with India in the carrying on of our business in Ceylon. As you are aware, our labour on the estates comes entirely from the South of India, and generally speaking I would place that an outside inquiry and an outside survey of the various requirements of our Colonies, and their relations each to the other and communications each with the other, would be of the greatest importance to the British Empire. I understand that Sir John Anderson has recently appointed a Committee of Inquiry in Ceylon as to possible developments, and with a view of co-ordinating such inquiries I think a Commission of the nature that has been indicated by previous speakers would be of the greatest value.

TOO BUREAUCRATIC A POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Sandbach Parker: As I am asked to speak here as the Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation it will be unnecessary for me to enter into the question of sugar again, as I had the privilege recently of doing so when laying before you, in a deputation led by Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, the proposals of the British Empire Producers' Organisation for development of the industry within the Empire. I should like to emphasise the fact that before the war we imported 90 per cent. of our requirements in this country from foreign countries, 60 per cent. of which, or 1,300,000 tons, came

from enemy countries. We desire to see that produced in the British Empire, and if a Commission such as is proposed is appointed to consider the development of the resources of the Crown Colonies, naturally a question of this kind would be one of the most important questions that they would have to consider, because of the large proportion of sugar which can be produced in these Crown Colonies.

Mr. Joseph Rippon dealt with telegraphic communications.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Mr. Bonar Law (in reply)—Sir Owen Phillips and Gentlemen—When I was asked to receive this deputation I was very glad indeed to do so. I know that there has sometimes been the view held in Government Departments that, if they are not favourable to any proposal that is put before them on the face of it, that is in itself a sufficient reason for not receiving a deputation such as I have now the pleasure of seeing before me. Well, I do not take that view. I am always glad, so far as it is possible for me from the point of view of time, to see any people who represent such large interests as you do, and at all events to have the knowledge of what your views are, whatever action I may afterwards think it right to take.

Now, gentlemen, I have listened to-day to all these speeches with great interest, but there are two distinct points of view in them all. One is, how are these Colonies to be best developed in the interests not only of the Colonies but of the British Empire—that is a point on which we all agree—and the other is recommending a Commission, something, I presume, in the nature of the Dominions Royal Commission, with the hope that that would further the objects we have in view.

A CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION.

Gentlemen, you all know that I am a member of a Government which contains people of very different views on that subject before the war broke out. I certainly have not changed my views on any of those questions; on the contrary, I think the lesson of the war has confirmed my opinion very much and has strengthened the arguments which I used then. But I never forget for a moment that we are a very long way from the end of the struggle in which we are engaged, and to me the first consideration is not even the development of the British Empire; it is the preservation of the British Empire. And while that is so, I have no doubt whatever that it is my duty—and I hope that you, who evidently all share the views which I expressed, will agree with me—our first duty is to consider the effect of anything we do or say upon the object which we have in view, which is winning the war, and keeping the Empire for ourselves in future.

Now, having said that I wish to say about the general subject which has been put before me, that my hope is that the lessons of the war have made a great difference in the views of those who hold different opinions from me before the war took place; and it is my sincere hope that there is a strong feeling throughout the whole of Great Britain on two subjects, first that our German enemies will never be allowed to use our resources against ourselves in the future in the way that they have done in the past; and, secondly, a feeling that the help we have got from the Empire has changed the whole aspect of the question of preference, and has made everybody in this country ready to consider it not merely from the purely paying point of view, not merely from the profit and loss point of view, but from the higher consideration of what the different parts of the Empire owe to each other, and how much the strength of the Empire as a whole may be increased.

COMMISSIONERS' LIESURELY WAYS.

But the real point which we are considering to-day is whether or not such a Commission as you suggest will effect these objects. Well, I have listened to what you have said, and I can only say now to you that I will carefully consider the suggestions you have made. While I was still in Opposition and before I joined this Government, I remember on more than one occasion saying as a criticism against it, "Whenever you have any difficulty you appoint a Committee," and it was not very much in favour of that course, though I am quite sure that the same thing could be said now just as truly as when I said it when I was in Opposition. I think there is a tendency among all of us, if we want something done, to think the way to get it is to appoint some Commission to inquire into it and tell us how to do it.

That is not always the most effective way. Take, for instance, the Dominions Royal Commission, which has done very useful work, the value of which I am sure will be found later. I forget how long it was at work before the war broke out; I think it was either two or three years. Its deliberations are not finished yet, and I venture to say this, that with the particular object you have in view, that is of getting a trade policy for the Empire as a whole, if we appoint a Commission which is going into every one of these Colonies and examining exhaustively (as obviously they must do if they are to help in the problem you put before me) the conditions of all these Colonies, then, unless the war lasts until a great many of us are more grey-headed than we hope to be, the Commission will not help us in the problem of how trade relations are to be settled when the war ends. I wish you clearly to have that in view.

I wish also to say that the subject has not been left out of sight till now. I quite realise that, though the war is the first consideration, we have got to prepare as well as we can, as well as the time allows, for the end of the war. I have already sent out inquiries to every one of the Colonies asking them

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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themselves to look into these very questions which you have put before me to-day, in order that we may have their views upon them.

All that I will say to you now is that you must not go away with the idea that I am satisfied that this method which you suggest is the best one for getting what we want done. I see many advantages in it. I see, for instance, that one of the things that the people of this country do not at all realise is the enormous extent and importance of the Colonies, and if such a Commission were to issue a report which would be studied by and brought home to the people of this country it could be of immense value. I see that quite well.

All that I can say to you, therefore, is that I will consider your suggestion, but that you may be sure that we have in this Office clearly in view the necessity of some definite policy on all these subjects when the war ends, in order that we may, if possible, run the British Empire as one concern.

Sir Owen Phillips: I should like to express our appreciation to you, sir, for the sympathetic and kind way in which you have listened to all the speeches, and for the speech you have made in response. We are sure that these important matters can safely be left in your hands. We thank you very much for so kindly receiving the deputation.

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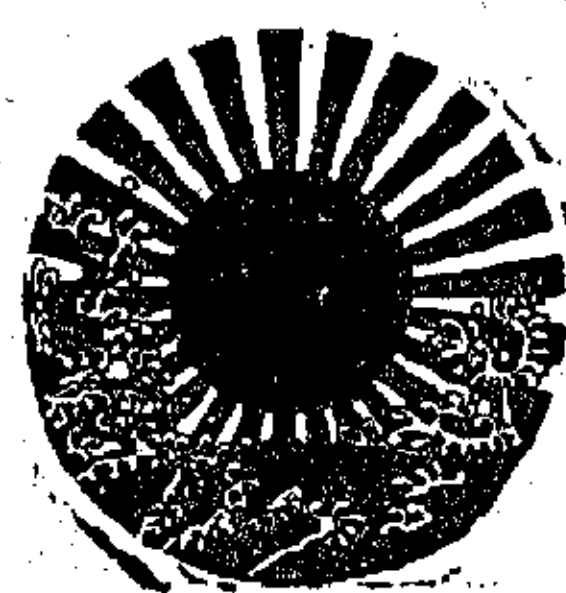
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Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	2.44
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2.44
Credit, at 4 months' sight ...	2.44
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	5.51
Credit, at 30 days' sight ...	5.51
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	17.10m.
Bank Bills, on demand ...	17.10m.
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	17.10m.
Bank Bills, on demand ...	17.10m.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	100
Private, 30 days' sight ...	100
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand—Pence ...	111
ON MANILA.—	
On demand—Pence ...	90
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand—Pence ...	124
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand—Pence ...	23.75 p.m.
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HONGKONG, 27TH JANUARY, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$705, buyers		2230 int. act. 1916
INSURANCE.—				
Cantons ...	\$50	\$275		\$25 for 1914
China Fire ...	\$50	\$275		\$25 for 1914
Hongkong Fire ...	\$50	\$275		\$25 for 1914
North China ...	\$50	\$275		\$25 for 1914
Union ...	\$50	\$275		\$25 for 1914
Yankee ...	\$50	\$275		\$25 for 1914
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co. ...	\$50	\$117, sellers		\$14 for year ending \$1 for 1915 [80.615]
Canton Steamships ...	\$15	\$9.4, buyers		\$4 int. for 1916
Indo-China Pref. ...	\$25	\$121, buy.		\$10 int. for 1916
Do. Def. ...	\$25	\$132, bid a.		\$210 for year ending \$4.16
Star Ferry Co. ...	\$10	\$57, sellers		\$12 for 1915
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar ...	\$100	\$192, sellers		First year
Malayan Sugar ...	\$80	\$38, buyers		
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co. ...	\$50	\$25, buyers		\$3.50 for 1915
H. and W. Dock Co. ...	\$50	\$124, bid.		\$25 int. for 1916
Shanghai Docks ...	\$100	\$124, bid.		\$1.75 for year ending \$0.46
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates ...	\$100	\$100, sellers		\$7 for 1915
Hongkong Hotels ...	\$50	\$11.5, sellers		\$3 for 1 year
Hongkong Land ...	\$100	\$25, sellers		\$3 int. for 1916
Humphreys Estates ...	\$50	\$10		\$5 cents for 1915
Kowloon Land ...	\$50	\$25, sellers		\$2 for 1915
West Point ...	\$50	\$70, sellers		\$2 int. account 1916
ONG.—				
Langkat ...	\$10	\$10, 211		\$1.1 for year ending \$1.10-15
Shells ...	\$1	104.7		7. for 1915
Ural Caspian ...	\$1	32.9		\$2 for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailash ...	\$1	\$8		1/2 int. act. year ending \$0.15
Reas ...	\$1	\$2.40		None since 1910
Tromb ...	\$1	\$1.6		\$1 int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo ...	\$10	\$1.145		\$1.3 for year ending \$1.10-16
Kung Yik ...	\$10	\$1.134		\$1.15 for year ending \$0.11-15
Shanghai ...	\$10	\$1.117		\$1.8 for year ending \$0.615
Yankee ...	\$10	\$1.54		Nil for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Boreas ...	\$12	\$2		70 cents for 1915
China Light ...	\$5	\$4, buyers		None since 1906
China Petroleum ...	\$10	\$3.90, buy.		70 cents for 1915
Dairy Farm ...	\$5	\$2.5		\$3 for year ending \$1.7-16
Green Island Cement ...	\$10	\$11.60, bid.		\$0 cents for 1915
Hongkong Electric ...	\$10	\$51		\$2.25 for year ending \$2.2-16
Hongkong Ice ...	\$25	\$1.40		\$2 int. account 1916
Hongkong Rope ...	\$10	\$3.44		\$1 int. account 1916
Hongkong Steel ...	\$10	\$2.4		None for year ending \$1.5-16
Hongkong Tram ...	\$5	\$7		Int. 7% account 1916
Peak Tram Old ...	\$10	\$10		7% for year ending \$1.10-16
Do. New ...	\$1	\$1		do. [30.416]
Steam Laundries ...	\$5	\$2		25 cents for year ending \$1.5-16
Union Waterworks ...	\$10	\$16, buy.		\$1 for 1915
Watson & Co. ...	\$10	\$2.4, buyers		70 cents for 1915
Wm. Powell, Limited ...	\$7	\$6		None since 1914

RUBBER (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajah ...	\$1	Sept.	\$3.90	65 p.c.	—
Ayer Panas ...	\$1	Jan.	\$11.70	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
Glencly ...	\$1	Oct.	\$2.40	15 p.c.	10 p.c.
Kedah ...	\$1	Apr.	\$4.10	45 p.c.	20 p.c.
Kempas ...	\$1	June	\$8.10	40 p.c.	—
Malaka Pinda ...	\$1	Aug.	\$2.30	30 p.c.	—
Makoff ...	\$1	Dec.	\$4.65	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
New Serendah ...	\$1	Dec.	\$4.30	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Saudyoff ...	\$1	Jan.	\$5.00	25 p.c.	12 p.c.
Tapi ...	\$10	Dec.	\$21.00	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
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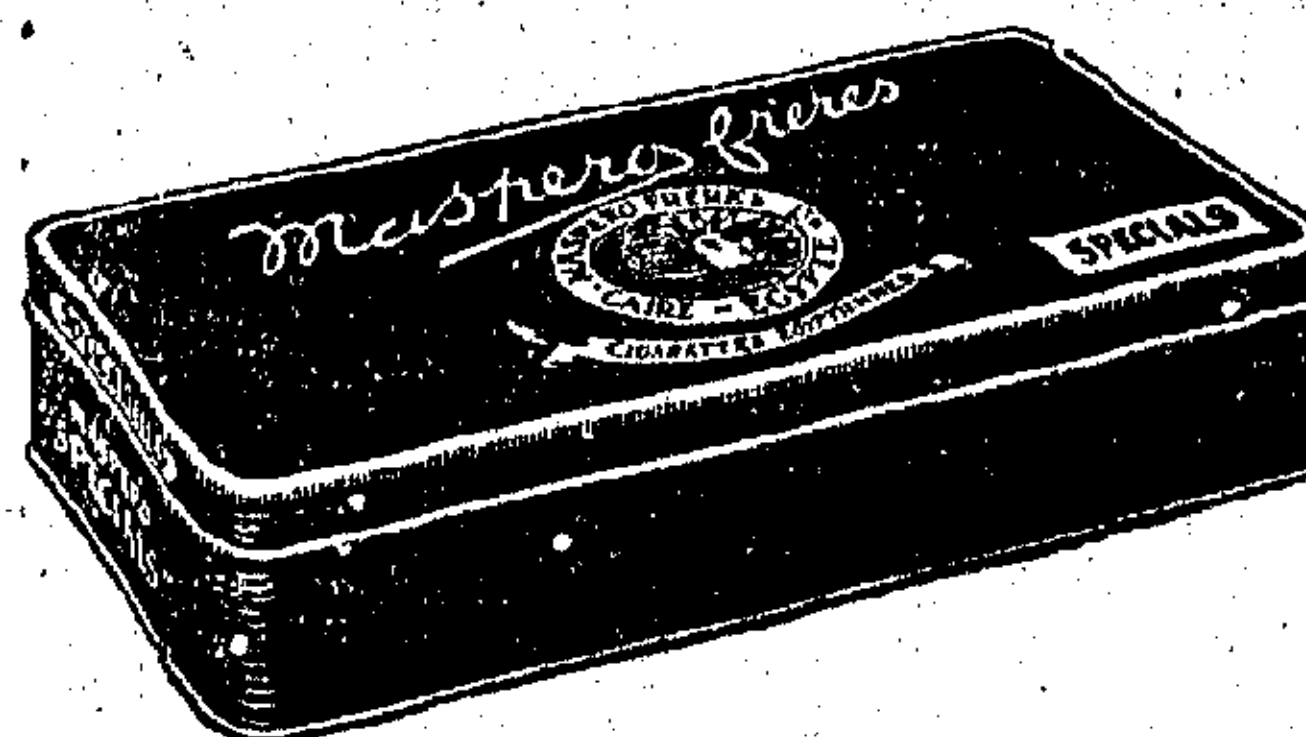
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Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained
on application.

C. CHAMPAIN,
Aiding Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [6]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the
Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent.
per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]